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USSR SEEKS CLOSER TIES WITH EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

AU291921 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 25 Dec 85 p 4

[Arben Karapci article: "Moscow is Giving Political Capital to "United Europe"]

[Excerpts] The capitalistic-monopolistic high staff in Brussels gave unusual publicity to the one-week visit to the Soviet Union Western European delegation led by Barbara Castle, vice-president of the socialist group and deputy in the Strasbourg parliament concluded on 22 December. The Eurosocialist group's Moscow visit marks the first official meeting between "United Europe" and the Soviet Union. At the same time, it heralds so much desired improvement in the climate of relations between the big Western European monopoly capital and the Soviet social imperialists.

What strikes one at once in connection with this official large-scale venture between the EEC and the Soviet Union concerns the political benefits that both sides, the big European monopoly capital, and the Soviet Union as the master of the "socialist community" grouped in CEMA, expect to derive. It is by now a well-known fact, and the present international circumstances highlight this, that in its policy toward Western Europe, Moscow has set in motion the various mechanisms of its ideological and political links with the various Western European revisionist and social democratic parties and groupings, with particular sensitiveness and intensity.

"United Europe" has analyzed and studied this trend for some considerable time, and it is fortuitous that the Strasbourg parliament chose precisely a delegation of European "socialists" for this very first official contact and meeting with the Soviet Union. It is worth noting here that the Kremlin "communism" appears to have a preference and particular liking for the "socialist" and social democratic labels and ideological content held by various groupings in the Strasbourg parliament. The reason for this is to "soften" the dialogue and to overcome the obstacles that have existed to date in the attempts to bridge the gap and to make possible a larger degree of political and economic communication. This is all the more true in that the relations between the EEC and the Soviet Union, regardless of the fact that they existed even before, were characterized by a low dynamic of development.

It is obvious that in the negotiations for closer links between them, the Western European monopoly bourgeoisie and the Soviet bourgeoisie are proceeding from specific political intentions. The present state of the EEC is considerably burdened by crisis. The internal differences and contradictions, and its difficulties in the competitive race, particularly with the United States and Japan, have caused such a political and economic failure of "United Europe," that the very existence of the EEC is placed in danger. This severe situation compels it to show a greater interest in its relations with the Soviet Union than has been the case in the past. From the economic aspect, the European community is seeking to preserve and to expand as much as possible its selling markets, which have been blocked by American and Japanese competition. From the political aspect, Western Europe is seeking to secure some capital to be able to consider itself as an equal force with the superpowers. It is therefore seeking closer links with the Soviet Union and is establishing official contacts with it, and this was also the purpose of the Eurosocialist delegation's visit to Moscow.

The Soviet Union is seeking to benefit as much as possible from this situation, because this enables it to penetrate more deeply into the EEC and to detach it, no matter how slightly, from American influence. The Soviet aim is to secure technology and capital from Western Europe on better terms than it can from America. On the other hand, aware of its inferiority vis-a-vis the United States, the EEC is prepared to meet these terms set by Moscow. That is why Barbara Castle declared on 23 December in London that "the Soviet Government desires closer relations with Western Europe and the European parliament."

FEATURES OF DEMOGRAPHIC POLICY OUTLINED

AU241047 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] Tirana, December 24 (ATA) -- Writing about some of the features of the demographic policy of the PSR of Albania and on the role and theoretical-scientific thinking of Comrade Enver Hoxha on its content and directions, the newspaper MESUESI stresses among others: The demographic policy of our socialist state is a correct Marxist-Leninist policy. In determining its essence, of decisive importance are the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, which, like in every field, in that of demographic development, too, have helped in harmonizing correctly the problems of the present development with those of the future.

The newspaper underlines that such a policy has aimed in guaranteeing the extended socialist reproduction of population, preservation of a young average age of the population, a well-distributed population, the correct planning of the movement of population, especially of the work force according to the interests of the economic-social development of the country, the consolidation of the family as the basic cell of our socialist society, the wide development of the process of urbanization, etc. These goals have been realised because they are accompanied with many economic-social measures adopted during all the stages of the socialist construction.

CUKO ATTENDS YOUTH LEAGUE PLENUM OPENING

AU241027 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] Tirana, December 24 (ATA) -- The plenum of the Central Committee of the LYUA [League Youth Union of Albania] convened in the city of Elbasan, yesterday.

Attending were also the member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party Comrade Lenka Cuko and other comrades.

The report delivered by the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the LYUA Mehmet Elezi and the contributions reflected the achievements attained in consolidating the inner life of the youth organisations and the advanced experience of many youth organisations and committees. It was stressed at the plenum that the youngsters courageously have their say for all the problems of production, they work with mobilization to fulfill all the targets of the revolutionary movement "Standard bearers in implementing the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha"

Comrade Lenka Cuko too spoke at the plenum.

POLITBURO PRAISES ZHIVKOV-CEAUSESCU TALK RESULTS

AU291917 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 29 Dec 85

[Text] Sofia, December 29 (BTA) -- The Politburo of the CC of the BCP heard information about the friendly visit which Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Bulgaria's State Council president, paid to Romania from December 20 through 22, 1985.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP commended highly the talks held between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as the agreements reached on the further extension and promotion of the traditional Bulgaro-Romanian friendship, on a still more dynamic development of economic and techno-scientific cooperation, on the extensive use of most efficient forms of cooperation based on long-term treaties and agreements. An agreement was reached and directions were given in connection with the River Danube.

An emphasis was laid on the importance of the two countries' readiness to activate their cooperation in keeping with the resolutions of the C.M.E.A. top-level economic conference, with the comprehensive programme on the member countries' scientific and technological progress up to the year 2000.

It was noted that in the exchange of views on some topical international issues, the leaders of Bulgaria and Romania have stressed their countries' determination to work actively for the carrying out of coordinated actions by the fraternal socialist countries for a radical improvement of international relations in the spirit of the Sofia Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

The two sides reiterated their full support for the constructive stand of the Soviet Union at the Geneva summit between Mr Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr Ronald Reagan.

A very high assessment was given to the Declaration-Appeal by Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Nicolae Ceausescu on the establishment of a Balkan chemical-weapon-free zone. This exceedingly important joint initiative, as well as the resolve reiterated by the two neighbouring socialist states to work for the denuclearisation of the Balkans, is a substantial contribution to strengthening peace in the region, in Europe and worldwide.

GAS PIPELINE LINK TO USSR COMPLETED 27 DEC

AU272034 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Sofia, December 27 (BTA) -- The last weld was made today on the USSR-Bulgaria gas main. This project, which is of great significance for the economic efficiency of Bulgaria's industry, was constructed in 14 years with the help of Soviet designers, specialists and builders.

The pipeline, which passes through Dobrudzha and Thrace and twice crosses the Balkan Range, supplies natural gas to more than 50 large industrial and generating facilities. Such giants of Bulgarian economy are running on gas as the metal and steel works in Kremikovtsi and Pernik, the petrochemical combined works in Burgas and Pleven, the chemical combined works in Devnya, Stara Zagora and Vratsa.

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CSSR IN PRAGUE

AU272042 Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Prague, December 27 (BTA Correspondent) -- Foreign Trade Ministers Khristo Khristov of Bulgaria and Bohumil Urban of Czechoslovakia signed here today a long-term trade agreement between the two countries for the 1986-1990 period. The document envisages a 50 percent increase of countertrade in the next five years as compared with the 1981-1985 period, which means that in value terms it will reach 4.9 billion roubles.

The dynamic promotion of economic and techno-scientific interaction between Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia is the result of deepening production specialisation and cooperation in mechanical engineering. Under the long-term agreement, machine building will be accounting for 77 percent of the commercial exchange over the next five-year period.

Along with the successful development of joint production of Liaz in Jablonec on Nice and the Madara heavy-duty truck works in Shuman, the document signed today envisages a share for Czechoslovakia in the extension of the nuclear power generation base, in the updating of thermal and hydroelectric power stations, in the construction of new food industry plants, in the production of building materials, etc, in Bulgaria.

Bulgarian exports to Czechoslovakia over the 1986-1990 period will be chiefly comprised of hauling and hoisting devices, electronics and office machines, high-voltage and low-voltage equipment, processing machines, refrigerating engineering chemical industry plants, etc. The traditional Bulgarian agricultural exports are also on the trading list.

TRADITIONAL MEETING WITH SOVIET EMBASSY HELD

AU271957 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] This evening the traditional New Year meeting between the leadership of the foreign affairs ministry of Bulgaria and USSR Embassy officials in Bulgaria was held. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and USSR Ambassador Leonid Grekov made speeches of greeting. The meeting was attended by Comrades Milko Balev, Andrey Lukanov, and Kiril Zarev.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES FRANCE'S MARCHAIS 28 DEC

AU281421 Sofia BTA in English 1307 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Text] Sofia, December 28 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, met with Mr Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party.

The two party leaders exchanged information and views on the situation in their respective countries and discussed the key international issues and developments since their meeting in 1983.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Georges Marchais commanded highly the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the French Communist Party.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS SOFIA CITY PARTY PLENUM

AU271925 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] The activity of the Sofia City party organization in the solving of the topical problems of the socioeconomic development of the capital city was the subject of a plenum of the Sofia City BCP Committee held today. Comrade Todor Zhivkov took part in the plenum.

The workers of Sofia have fulfilled before time their 5-year plan program and, in honor of the 68th anniversary of the victory of the Great October Revolution, reported to the BCP Central Committee about their great victory. The plan for the last year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan is also being successfully fulfilled. In this report, Georgi Georgiev, first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee, stressed that with the direct help and aid of the BCP Central Committee, and with the personal initiative and directions of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, four programs had been worked out relating to the most acute problems of the capital city.

It was pointed out at the plenum that the city party organization had cadres with rich creative capacities and that it was actively struggling for the confirmation of the communist ideal and for the implementation of our party's program. The necessity for (?developing) the work of party organs and organizations and for increasing their role as the main organizer and motive force in the struggle against the negative phenomena and their bearers was underlined. The plenum confirmed the readiness of the Sofia City party organization to work energetically, selflessly, and with high responsibility to fulfill the tasks set by the BCP Central Committee to meet in a worthy manner the forthcoming 13th BCP Congress.

NOVOSTI MILITARY OBSERVER ON RESPONSE TO SDI

AU281855 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 20 Dec 85 p 5

[Interview with Colonel Vasiliy Morozov, candidate of military sciences and NOVOSTI military observer, by OTECHESTVEN FRONT Moscow correspondent Vasil Asparukhov: "Measures in Response" -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Asparukhov] At the Geneva summit meeting the American position on the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative proved an insurmountable barrier to reaching an agreement on the main issues of preventing the arms race. This notwithstanding, the USSR voiced the hope that what the United States said at Geneva would not be its last word on the subject. Has there been any change in this area?

[Morozov] Unfortunately, Washington has shown no haste to fulfill the January agreement and the Soviet-American declaration adopted at Geneva to take practical steps to prevent the arms race on earth and to prevent it in space. Quite the reverse. As we can judge from Western press reports, the U.S. military-industrial complex is redoubling its efforts to militarize space. The Pentagon has already placed contracts for the production of components of the space system for the SDI program with the largest corporations, such as McDonnell-Douglas, Lockheed, Boeing, Hughes, Litton, etc. The direct development of the whole system will cost the American taxpayers many millions [as published] of dollars. It is enough to point out that according to known facts, the research work alone during the next 6 years will use $33 billion.

[Asparukhov] From what you have just said and from other facts reported by news agencies, we may reach the conclusion that the United States is continuing the arms race in all directions on earth and in space, and that it is conducting a policy of undermining the treaties and agreements achieved in the field of disarmament. If it continues this in the future, what will be the Soviet response?

[Morozov] Yes, indeed, the arms race is a present reality which we do not have the luxury of ignoring. Using this extremely dangerous fact as our starting point, we have not only made appeals to Washington, but have also thought about our readiness to respond in a proper manner to "the space provocation" of the United States. At the recent 4th session of the 11th Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Mikhail Gorbachev stated that those contemplating an arms race were hoping to beat us in the fields of electronics and computers. But the response, as has been the case more than once in the past, will be found; a response, moreover, as effective, sufficiently quick, and cheaper than the American program.

[Asparukhov] In what direction will the Soviet answering measures be undertaken? How will the Soviet answering measures be undertaken? How will the USSR guarantee its security?

[Morozov] Completely real and very effective methods exist for this. The Soviet Union will not need to move along the road which the Washington politicians and strategists are "proposing" that it should follow, along which they hope to realize their so-called "technological" supremacy, counting on Soviet "backwardness." The USSR does not consider that, to defend itself, it must inevitably create its own widescale and expensive antimissile defense. On this subject Academician Velikhov, vice chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences, emphasized at the last session of the USSR Supreme Soviet that we have no intention of either helping the Americans or sitting with our arms folded. With a feeling of deep responsibility, as a man who knows the situation, I want to confirm that Soviet science and design genius will ensure economical and speedy effective counteraction measures. I stress yet again: Soviet science has in the past solved within short periods of time exceptionally difficult problems, and it will solve them also now. In vain do certain circles in the United States hope that if they do not manage to alter the military strategic parity, at least they will succeed in halting our programs for socioeconomic progress. The Soviet Union possesses the required scientific and technical potential not to permit this.

If we speak concretely, one of the ways is an active counteraction to the space antimissile system created in the United States. This has been suggested by Soviet scientists, who have discovered and have analyzed a whole spectrum of various potential means. These would be able largely to neutralize the U.S. space antimissile system. The reality of the effective application of these means, among others, is connected with the fact that the system created will be highly automated, with a great number of different sensors. And precisely because of this, it will be very vulnerable and unstable.

For the neutralization of such a system it is possible to use so-called space mines, obstacles placed in the flight path of the space battle stations, false launchings of missiles, various coatings reflecting laser beams, and so on. And it is quite evident that such an effective network of means of counteraction can be created much more quickly and to a large extent, using existing technology. The calculations completed by Soviet scientists show that the system of secure means of counteraction can be substantially cheaper than the system developed on the basis of Washington's "Strategic Defense Initiative."

VIENNA, ROME TERRORIST ATTACKS SERVE 'REACTION'

LD291144 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Frantisek Vonderka commentary]

[Text] People died yesterday in Vienna and Rome and once again the culprit is terrorism. The report on the bloodshed caused by the armed bandits in both cities shook us. It filled us with a feeling of solidarity with the victims and a feeling of revulsion and rejection of those who have these acts, causing loss of lives and suffering of innocent people, on their conscience.

Czechoslovakia condemns and rejects terrorism on principle. This is not only because of its barbaric nature but also because terrorism, regardless of its aims, always exclusively serves political reaction, and this is a proven fact. Yesterday's massacres in Rome and Vienna took place at a time when some partial solutions to the Middle East problem were beginning to emerge. They could, therefore, only serve those who are attempting to block these paths to the removal of tension. Despite this, however, it is precisely the reactionary circles which are trying to accuse the PLO of causing yesterday's tragedy. The victims of the massacre are to be used as ammunition in a new campaign against those who are fighting for the rights of the Palestinian people and therefore decisively reject terrorism which could only harm their struggle. And that is not all. The circles which are today spreading lies and inventions about the PLO keep quiet about the fundamental thing, that terrorism is the offspring of a capitalist society, a society in which force is a common phenomenon and an often proclaimed state doctrine.

An expression of similar state terrorism is the Israeli occupation of Arab territories, as was the U.S. attack against Grenada, and it is the policy of the White House toward Nicaragua. Force breeds force; only its manifestations differ. The blood of the victims of Vienna and Rome is thus not only on the hands of the actual perpetrators. It is also on the hands of those who regard injustice as useful and see force as a legitimate tool of politics. This policy not only produces individual acts of terrorism but, and this is reality, it is the vital precondition for its existence.

SHULTZ 'OUTBURST' IN SFRY SHOWS U.S. DOMINANCE

AU271857 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Dec 85 p 5

[Julius P. Loerincz commentary: "With a Clenched Fist -- And Not Just on the Table"]

[Text] George Shultz, the American minister of foreign affairs, or -- to be more precise -- U.S. secretary of state, celebrated his 65th birthday during his recent European tour. It is no small thing to celebrate such an important jubilee in the midst of a busy and demanding tour of duty, which took him to Great Britain, Belgium, the FRG, West Berlin, Romania, Hungary, and, finally Yugoslavia. Though one can understand that constant travel and an incessantly changing environment generate fatigue, one would expect a man of such experience, a university-bred economist and entrepreneur who belongs among the more distinguished members of the U.S. Administration, would be able to restrain himself. But this has not happened.

At a press conference in Belgrade, which he attended together with Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic, he was banging on the table with his fist.

Displaying the bad manners of an angry and not-quite-sober guest of a cowboy saloon somewhere in the Wild West, he was reacting in this way to words of the Yugoslav statesman. Even the American NEW YORK TIMES has expressed its astonishment.

In this undiplomatic but, undoubtedly, open manner, Shultz condemned Dizdarevic's words to the effect that "although Yugoslavia condemns terrorism, it is necessary to see the causes that give birth to this phenomenon." Comrade Dizdarevic explained that the world must differentiate between terrorism and the struggle for national liberation and against aggression, occupation, and colonialism. This was apparently too much for Shultz. He felt the irresistible urge to express immediately and comprehensibly, without long-winded speeches and without having to rely on interpreters, what the United States thinks of the people's struggle for freedom and independence.

His mode of expression was certainly to the point and accurate. American political representatives do not just bang their clenched fists on the table but, literally, on nations that are not willing to yield to the plans and interests of imperialism but want to arrange their future according to their own will. This is true not only of the political, but also of the economic, solical, and cultural spheres. And everyone who dares to resist U.S. pressure from the position of strength is, in the eyes of the representatives of the expansive and hegemony-seeking big capital, a terrorist. The fact that the United States is the source, supporter, or directly the exponent of lawlessness and brute force in the Middle East, southern Africa, or Central America, that Washington organizes terrorism on the state level against entire nations or countries, that is something the world should forget. And he who reminds the United States of these facts reaps its wrath.

Shultz' clumsy reaction was thus not so much an expression of the loss of self-control or outright bad manners, as a manifestation of the very gist of the unscupulous attempts of U.S. imperialism to impose its diktat on the world, on other nations and states.

REAGAN 'DISTORTED' SOVIET POLICY IN AFGHANISTAN

LD291437 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 29 Dec 85

[Text] The U.S. Government intends to continue to expand the undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan and to exploit the tense situation in the area for a deterioration of the international atmosphere. This is shown by the speech made by Ronald Reagan in his regular Saturday radio address.

The President distorted Soviet policy when he described the unselfish help given by the Soviet Union to the Afghan people in repelling the counterrevolution supported from abroad as armed intervention and interference in Afghan affairs. The U.S. President left no one in any doubt that his government will continue to expand military aid to the Afghan counterrevolution. What is more, on top of the considerable sums which were set aside for these purposes by the government, the President appealed to Americans to give effective aid to those who fight in Afghanistan.

Observers point to one other cause of the unusually harsh anti-Soviet tone. It is an attempt by the government to distract the attention of the U.S. public from Washington's obstructive attitude to the exceptionally important question of ending nuclear tests as a first step to disarmament.

It is no accident that the President timed his speech for a time when the Pentagon has carried out another nuclear test in Nevada. This gave rise to indignation in all the peace movements of the United States and the whole world perturbed by the unwillingness of the United States to follow the Soviet example and announce a moratorium on nuclear explosions.

CLOSER ECONOMIC LINKS WITH PRC ESTABLISHED

AU191507 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Dec 85 p 7

[Vladimir Divis article in the "The Note" column: "Bilateral Benefit"]

[Text] A Czechoslovak Government delegation, headed by Jaromir Obzina, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Commission for Research and Development and Investment Planning returned home from Beijing last week. In this connection one has to recall that this was already the second such visit on such a high level this year. CSSR Deputy Premier Svatopluk Potac was in Beijing for talks last June, where he signed with his Chinese counterpart the Protocol on Economic Cooperation Between the CSSR and the PRC for the next planning period.

These Czechoslovak-Chinese deliberation have also yielded positive fruit in the form of a bilateral program of scientific-technological cooperation for the 1986-90 period. This is, without a doubt, a valuable contribution to the expansion of economic cooperation after a longer period of a certain stagnation in mutual trade relations.

After all, the annual average growth of the bilateral exchange of goods in recent years by 30 percent documents the good will of both countries to cooperate even more closely in the sphere of the textile industry, electronics, instrument technology, and other important fields.

Particularly significant is the determination of the CSSR and the PRC to build bilateral economic relations on a long-term, stable, and mutually advantageous foundation, a matter that is attested to by the two aforementioned documents.

The program signed a few days ago by J. Obzina and Song Jian, minister in charge of the PRC State Scientific and Technological Commission, is the first ever long-term document of its kind since the beginning of the two countries' bilateral economic cooperation in 1952. No less important talks for the development of the Czechoslovak-Chinese economic cooperation have also been held currently in Prague during the visit of Li Peng, vice premier of the PRC State Council, who was received by CSSR President Gustav Husak on Monday [16 December].

The structure of the Czechoslovak and Chinese domestic markets, the degree of advancement of their production bases, and, last but not least, also the differing raw material resources of the two countries, constitute a good prerequisite for substantially expanding bilaterally close cooperation in a growing number of experiences.

GERLE, BULAGARIA'S KHRISTOV DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD272236 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Ladislav Gerle, deputy federal premier, received Khristo Khristov, the Bulgarian minister of foreign trade, in Prague today.

Both officials appreciated the results achieved in the development of mutual all-around cooperation between both countries during the past period. At the same time they examined ideas aimed at intensifying cooperation further both in the coming year and in the entire next 5-year period. Special attention was devoted to production sharing and specialization, which is regarded by both sides as of special significance.

LLADERS ATTEND REGIONAL PARTY CONFERENCES

AU191312 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 16 December carries on pages 1 and 2 a 6,000-word combined report by CTK and Miroslav Ruttkay on a number of CPCZ conferences in enterprises, plants, and schools held throughout the CSSR on 14 December. The conferences, attended and addressed by ranking and lower-echelon party officials, "assessed with critical demandingness the results of their work in the past period in the realization of the resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress" and "devoted particular attention to the development of the working people's initiative in honor of the 17th CPCZ Congress, the development of intraparty life, deepening the party's leading role, the implementation of the results of scientific-technological research in practice, and to savings of materials and human labor," the authors of the report state.

The CTK/Ruttkay report goes on to say that Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, addressed a meeting of Communists in the Klement Gottwald New Metallurgy Plant in Ostrava; Antonin Kapek, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the Prague City CPCZ Committee, spoke in the Praga-Klement Gottwald Plant in Prague; Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, attended and addressed a meeting of Communists in the Spolana enterprise in Neratovice; Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke in the Poldi SONP enterprise in Jladno; Miroslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, addressed the all-school CPSL conference at the Advanced School of Transportation and Communications in Zilina; Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke in the Sverma iron works in Podbrezova; Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, attended and addressed a meeting of Communists of the Bnorough Enterprise of Housing Economy in Prague's fourth district; Ignac Janak, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the West Slovak CPSL regional committee, attended and spoke at the annual conference of the Trnava City CPSL organization; Jan Janik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, addressed the CPSL conference held at the Advanced School of Forestry and Timber Economy [drevarska] in Zvolen; and Ludovit Pezlar, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, spoke at a meeting of communists at the CPCZ Central Committee's Political Academy in Bratislava.

FOOD MINISTER CITES AGRICULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS

LD281643 Prague CTK in English 1321 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Text] Prague, Dec 28 (CTK) -- The started course of efficient intensifications was the biggest success of Czechoslovak agriculture and the food industry in the past year and the whole 1981-1985 period, Federal Minister of Agriculture and Food Miroslav Toman has said in an interview with CTK.

Czechoslovakia harvested this year 11.7 million tons of grain, 0.7 million more than planned, and over 17.5 million tons of fodder, a record amount allowing the creation of reserves.

This and rational use were reflected in the intensification and effectiveness in the development of livestock production.

This year's milk production is expected at 3,650 litres per one cow and egg production at 246 per one hen. The daily rise in weight of pigs for slaughter is at the good level of 0.545 kilograms. The plan of the purchase of all meat products will be fulfilled. The only weak point is no major daily rise in the weight of cattle for slaughter.

Miroslav Toman went on to say that the food market was further stabilized this year. The per capita meat consumption is estimated at 85 kilograms, but the consumption of milk, dairy products, fruit, and other food has also risen.

Speaking about future tasks, the minister described scientific-technological developments as the main instrument of intensification in farm production, and stressed the importance of international cooperation, especially with other socialist countries, in this field.

Miroslav Toman also emphasized the significance of the development of biotechnology and the application of electronics in production processes and systems of management.

HUSAK GREETS INDIA'S GANDHI ON PARTY ANNIVERSARY

LD281728 Prague CTK in English 1640 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Text] Prague, Dec 28 (CTK) - Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak highly appreciated India's contribution to the cause of peace and understanding between nations, and its role in the Non-Aligned Movement, in a message to Rajiv Gandhi.

Gustav Husak sent the message to Rajiv Gandhi, chairman of the Indian National Congress (I) and prime minister, on the centenary of the Indian National Congress. It was handed to the premier by Tomas Travnicek who heads the delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and the Czechoslovak National Front to the celebrations of the centenary in Bombay.

Gustav Husak appreciated the traditional relations between Czechoslovakia and India, and expressed determination to do everything for their further successful development to the benefit of the nations of both countries, in the interest of progress and peace in the whole world.

BRIEFS

INDRA ATTENDS SRB FUNERAL -- The funeral of Jaroslav Srb, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly, took place in Prague today. It was attended, along with the deceased's family, by a delegation headed by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly. Floral tributes were provided by the Federal Assembly, federal government, Central Committee of the National Front of the Czech Socialist Republic, and other bodies and organizations. Vaclav David, a deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly, said in his eulogy that in Jaroslav Srb's departure, our socialist society has lost a long-standing and selfless official, sincere patriot, and internationalist, loyal friend of the Soviet Union. He recalled the path he traveled during his life filled with honest work for socialist society and the happy life of the people. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 28 Dec 85 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON AXEN'S VISIT TO INDIA

Talks With Bhagat

LD241257 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1137 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] Delhi, 24 Dec (ADN) -- India's External Affairs Minister Bali Ram Bhagat today received Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee for a detailed exchange of views, which proceeded in a warm, open atmosphere. The external affairs minister paid tribute to the participation of the SED Central Committee delegation, headed by Hermann Axen, in the ceremonies marking the 100th anniversary of the Indian National Congress, as an expression of the high level of relations of friendship and cooperation between India and the GDR.

The main emphasis in the discussion was on an exchange of views on the international situation, especially after the Geneva summit meeting, the outcome of which both sides in general assessed positively.

In this connection, they emphasized the great importance of constructive cooperation between the nonaligned and socialist states for peace and the solution of all issues concerning humanity.

They assessed the level of bilateral relations as good. Hermann Axen and Bali Ram Bhagat spoke in favor of the determined expansion of cooperation, especially in the areas of the economy and technology.

Dr Bernd Biedermann, the GDR's ambassador to India, and Ambassador [as received] K. Ragunath, head of the Eastern Europe department in the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, took part in the meeting.

Arrives in Bombay

LD261836 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1656 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Delhi 26 Dec (ADN) -- Hermann Axen, member of the SED Politburo, arrived this afternoon in Bombay. He is leading a delegation of the SED Central Committee participating in the celebrations of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Indian National Congress. On arrival in the west Indian port and commercial metropolis, he was greeted by (Ram Meghe), the minister for education of the Union State of Maharashtra.

In Delhi in the morning, during his visit to the Indira Gandhi memorial, Axen laid a wreath at the monument honoring the politican murdered last year. Later, he met leading representatives of the All-Indian India-GDR Friendship Association for discussions. On this occasion, Axen conveyed the thanks of the GDR party and state leadership for the work of the association over many years in the interest of peace, social progress, and the strengthening of the friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

Meets With Party Ministers

LD271913 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1731 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Bombay, 27 Dec (ADN) -- Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee and head of the SED delegation attending the celebrations for the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Indian National Congress, met the minister of state for science and technology, Shivraj Patil, and the minister of state for chemicals and fertilizers, Natwar Singh, for a talk on Friday [27 December] in Bombay. On behalf of the leaders of the Indian Congress Party, the ministers expressed their pleasure and satisfaction at welcoming a high-ranking delegation of the SED Central Committee to the important anniversary in the city where the Indian National Congress was founded. They referred to Jawaharlal Nehru's role in the people's anti-imperialist and antifascist struggle, especially his stand against Hitler and Mussolini and in support of the Soviet Union's Great Patriotic War.

The two ministers recalled Indira Gandhi's visit to the GDR and her warm-hearted talks with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. The visit has given bilateral relations and those of the leading parties a valuable new thrust.

Hermann Axen stressed that the revolutionary German working class movement, in particular the party of Ernst Thaelmann, has always supported the heroic struggle of the Indian people against colonial repression. India's support for peace, nuclear disarmament, and international understanding is also highly regarded in the GDR.

Minister Patil said that the political and spiritual agreement between India and the GDR represents a solid foundation for the speedy development of the scientific-technical and economic bilateral relations. The two sides agreed that favorable opportunities existed for expanding cooperation in the spheres of technology, technical and vocational training, and education.

In the evening Hermann Axen was a guest at a reception given by Bali Ram Bhagat, minister of external affairs, for the heads of the foreign delegations in Bombay.

Departs for GDR

LD300959 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0604 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Text] Bombay, 30 Dec (ADN) -- The SED delegation, headed by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, ended today its 10-day visit to India and left Bombay for home. The delegation was cordially seen off at Bombay's international airport by members of the Indian parliament.

In the country's capital, New Delhi, Hermann Axen conducted talks with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and other well-known politicians. He also attended the 78th plenary session of the Indian National Congress Party Committee, held in Bombay, which was devoted to the party's 100th anniversary.

STOPH MEETS WITH DPRK DELEGATION LEADER

AU190904 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Dec 85 p 3

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Monday [16 December] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Yon Hyong-muk, first deputy chairman of the DPRK Council of Ministers, who is leading the Korean delegation to the ninth session of the Consultative Committee between the GDR and DPRK Governments for economic and scientific-technical problems. It was noted during the meeting that the significant results of the Sofia Conference of the Warsaw Pact and of the Geneva summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, indicate a practical road toward eliminating the nuclear danger and bringing about an improvement in international relations. The interlocutors reaffirmed their readiness to continue to work with all their strength for the peace policy of the socialist states.

The two sides stressed that the relations between the two parties, states, and peoples are successfully developing in all fields on the basis of the agreements concluded in May 1984 between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party and DPRK president. They noted with satisfaction that intensive work to deepen the economic and scientific-technical cooperation was performed. An expression of this are the agreements on cooperation in machine building and in electrical engineering and electronics as well as the intensive exchange of experiences between technical ministries. The ninth session of the GDR-DPRK Consultative Committee -- it was emphasized -- will help to further form effective and multifaceted economic relations between the two countries.

Willi Stoph gave an account of the multifaceted initiatives of the GDR working people in preparation for the 11th SED Congress.

Yon Hyong-muk reported on the successes achieved in building socialism in the DPRK since the sixth congress of the Korean Workers Party.

Participating in the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, were Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; as well as Chon Il-ch'un, vice minister of external economic affairs. Pak Yong-chan DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR was present.

BRIEFS

RED CROSS AID -- Dresden, 24 Dec (ADN) -- The German Red Cross of the GDR this year sent 28 relief consignments to 19 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. These helped ameliorate the effects of earthquakes, flooding, drought and other natural catastrophes. Medical supplies, tents, blankets, first aid equipment for doctors and first aid kits were sent. The consignments were sent in support of sister organizations in Algeria, Ethiopia, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Laos, Mexico, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Sudan and Vietnam among others. The funds were raised through donations from citizens for the Red Cross of the GDR and the "Bread for the World" campaign by the Evangelical regional and free churches in the GDR. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0841 GMT 24 Dec 85 LD]

HAVASI ADDRESSES NATIONAL ASSEMBLY 20 DEC

LD202359 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Report on speech by Ferenc Havasi, member of the MSZMP Politburo and Central Committee secretary, at 20 December session of the National Assembly in Budapest -- passages within quotation mards recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Ferenc Havasi, member of the party Politburo and Central Committee secretary, spoke in the debate today [at the National Assembly].

[Havasi] "On behalf of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and on my own behalf I support the draft bill on the plan and recommend it to the esteemed National Assembly for approval.

"Five years ago, when the National Assembly approved the law relating to the Sixth 5-Year Plan, it took into consideration that in the 1980's the Hungarian economy would have to tackle tasks that it had never had to tackle before. The work has been made more difficult by the fact that the traditional sources of development, of growth, no longer nourish the economy, but neither, as yet, do the new, intensive type sources. Building on the new sources would not have been simple even if we had a multitude of developmental resources, or if we had been facing a peaceful and surprise-free period in the sphere of international politics and in the world economy.

"Unfortunately, this is not what has happened. Even though we counted on a worsening of international conditions in the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the external circumstances developed in an even more unfavourable way than had been expected. From the end of 1970 the international situation increasingly deteriorated. Detente was replaced by tension; disarmament by another wave or rearmament. The deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe began, and an economic situation developed which brought back memories of the 1929 world economic crisis, and a cold war situation which resembled the 1950's.

"On a worldwide scale, the fact that the price of the sources of energy almost doubled after 1979, that the rate of exchange of the dollar went up considerably and that interest rates rose to unprecedented heights represented a tremendous shock. All these factors increased the burden of debt-servicing throughout the world, involving debtor countries in serious payment crises and import restrictions. By the 1980's the growth of the world economy and world trade slowed down, while qualitative and structural changes accelerated significantly. Investment, production, and consumption increasingly focused on the technically most advanced branches, such as computers, telecommunication systems, microchemicals and biotechnical products.

"In place of the traditional growth and consumption models, new ones, and at the same time new challenges, appeared. Protectionism and discrimination rose to the rank of state policy; an embargo was instituted against certain countries in the form of an open, proclaimed economic blockade and against the socialist countries in the form of blocking the flow of modern technology.

"Because of the worsening situation of the debtor countries, the increasing tension caused by political factors was further exacerbated by the growing financial-economic mistrust of the creditor countries and financial circles.

"Among the significant changes is the fact that economic growth moved from the traditional Western European area to the Far Eastern regions linked to the American and Japanese spheres of interest.

"For the countries linked to the system of European economic relations this had particularly unfavorable consequences. The place of the countries and groups of countries was reevaluated from the aspects of economic dynamism and the ability to maintain pace in technical and technological development.

"These changes in world politics and in the world economy caused significant extra burdens to be borne by the CEMA countries, including Hungary. During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period export prices significantly decreased instead of rising as planned; our foreign trade price losses amounted to 110 billion forints instead of the 60 billion forecast. This was particularly apparent pertaining to food industry products. Had we been able to sell our food products this year at 1981 prices, our income would be greater by approximately $600 million.

"As a result of the considerable rise in interest rates, even after the reduced stock of debt the interest that had to be paid exceeded the sum planned by about $400 million. Despite this, we have met our international payment obligations and have reduced our debts."

[Announcer] Ferenc Havasi said the following concerning the achievements and problems of the 5-Year plan period now coming to an end:

[Havasi] "Esteemed National Assembly, now at the end of the plan period we can say that our society has managed to get over the critical period without social shocks and with the preservation of our basic social achievements in such a way that in some important areas of the economy significant changes have taken place. One of these is that the process of disintegration in the conditions of internal and external equilibrium, and the growth of indebtedness which had quickened in the Fifth 5-Year Plan period, have stopped.

"One of the major results of the Sixth 5-Year Plan is that it has once again brought the country's economy into equilibrium; the budget situation is better than in the Fifth 5-Year Plan. We are exporting more than importing; our earnings exceed our expenditures. Even if this equilibrium is fragile, it does exist, and this has to be consolidated. This is no small achievement; it is esteemed internationally, and it contributes to our favorable international image. Along with the results we must see that the chosen path has also resulted in the formation of new seats of tension. One is that the decrease of developmental sources has slowed down the Hungarian economy's desirable and unpostponable structural development. Another is that the conjunction of unfavorable external and internal circumstances, the resulting level of effectiveness, have increased the inflation pressure latent in the Hungarian economy, as a result of which an annual inflation of 4.2 to 8.3 percent has evolved.

"We have not been able to maintain the real value of earnings or of cash social benefits; real wages have fallen; the services of our budget institutions have deteriorated and all this has had an adverse effect on social morale."

"During these difficult years economic management was forced to make decisions and take measures that caused the deteriorating conditions to affect the enterprises. Some of these moves hit the enterprises unexpectedly, had a retroactive effect, and made adjustments to the changes more difficult. A great deal of criticism is heaped on the central economic management because of this.

"This situation must be improved. We must justify our measures in a clear and understandable manner and to the greatest possible extent we must conform to the rightful demand that regulation should be predictable."

[Announcer] The Central Committee secretary posed the question: Did we choose the right direction in the earlier period? He examined three possibilities in this context.

[Havasi] "First, it might be asked: Did we have the possibility of restoring our external financial equilibrium not by holding back production, not by slowing down the rate of economic growth, but by accelerating production? Some countries chose this path. Hungary, however, taking into consideration the experiences of the Fifth 5-Year Plan period, the production structure -- that is, the fact that production is extremely demanding as regards imports, materials, and energy -- and the level of competitiveness of the country's processing industry, could not choose this possibility in the given situation. Even looking back from the distance of 6 or 7 years, one has to say that our choice was a necessary and correct one.

"Second, we did have a certain, restricted degree of freedom of choice about whether it was correct to place the burdens of improving the external balance to a greater extent on accummulation and only to a lesser extent on the standard of living, on the consumption of the population. Now, when we are beginning to move away from the nadir, there are those who say that we should have solved this question at once and in a more radical manner by letting the standard of living, individual consumption, bear the larger part of our losses.

"The MSZMP was right in safeguarding, as far as it was possible, the stability of Hungarian internal politics, in part by only letting some of the losses become a burden on the population, accepting the fact that the problems deriving from holding back development and investments would visit us in the future.

"The greatest political achievement of the past 40 years is the socialist national unity, the historical and nationwide consensus, which has come about in the past 3 decades. Naturally, it is not a matter of indifference to us how the world market evaluates the products of our industry and agriculture. However, what has given international rank to our country, creditworthiness, weight to our words, are not the products of our industry but first and foremost the policy that we have been pursuing since 1957 and around which it was possible for the unity of people with different ideologies, religions, and nationalities to develop, and which gained such vivid expression at the Congress of the Patriotic People's Front last week. With this in mind, we have to say that the stance which protected these values of ours and which subjected them to the least possible danger was correct.

"Finally, the third issue which may be raised: Was it correct to concentrate all our strength to preserve our solvency? Have not those countries done better which rescheduled their debts? In my opinion, the international experiences give an unequivocal answer to this: Those countries that have rescheduled their debts will in the future have to undertake the very painful and lengthy task of regaining and strengthening their solvency. Hungary, by subordinating all other interests over several years to this single. goal, made the right decision; after all, it has been able to preserve its prestige even during these difficult years, thereby creating appropriate conditions for its development in the future.

"Esteemed National Assembly. The concept of the Seventh 5-Year Plan is realistic and moderate. Its main endeavor is to strengthen the equilibrium, to further reduce the debt, to accelerate economic growth and raise the standard of living. This economic strategy connects the rate of growth and the requirements of equilibrium differently from the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, but it does not represent a demand to accelerate at any price. The acceleration of growth must be harmonized with the requirements of the equilibrium and effectiveness, because any, quote, acceleration, unquote, would lead to consequences which are opposite from what we intend.

"An important means of livening up the economy in this sense is the acceleration of technological progress. In recent years, too, the party and the government have devoted outstanding attention to technical-scientific development. Understandably, this is a topic which evokes increasingly great interest in our society and the modest possibilities for development during the past 5 years have also increased the debtates. Many people ask: Is the technological gap increasing in relation to other countries? There are those who forecast a total falling behind the developed world.

"In expressing an opinion on this debate it is necessary to elucidate how the technological gap should be interpreted. What should be the basis of a realistic comparison? Just as in the years after the liberation, at the present time we can determine our real situation only in relation to countries of the same size which have a similiar level of economic development and technological standards.

"In evaluating our situation it must also be taken into consideration that in an objective sense small countries do not possess the possibility of introducing every technological innovation. Our possibilities will never permit the immediate satisfaction of all demands immediately and in every sphere. Thus, we must choose with careful selection, taking cognizance of the main directions of technological development, those tasks which research and technical development at home must solve, as well as determining that range of innovations which it would be best to acquire and utilize.

"The acceleration of the economic development of the socialist countries and keeping pace with technical-scientific progress are served by the technical-scientific program, valid till the year 2000, which was approved at the special CEMA session this week. The consistent implementation of this program will contribute to raising our technical-economic level, to strengthening our security, to reducing our vulnerability. It will create a stronger basis for us to be able to participate more effectively in the international division of labor, in the technical-scientific areas as well, on the basis of mutual advantages.

"So far we have stated our interest on 70 topics in the sphere of research and more than 30 topics concerning production.

"An important precondition for the implementation of our economic policy and of the plan is the realization of the further development of economic management which we have decided upon. With the development of economic management there is a change in the work distribution between central economic management organs and enterprise: the workers' right of disposal and decision over the means and assets entrusted to them is expanding; new mechanisms of coordinating interests are developing -- all these things demand the development and modernization of the system of political institutions.

"The democratic features of our society are becoming stronger. This is well illustrated by the measures that have been taken for the modernization of the system of public administration, for the elaboration and sucessful application of the new electoral law, for the expansion of the villages' and towns' possibilities for self-administration. The growth of enterprise independence sets new tasks before the local enterprise social organizations.

"In our country the period of irreconcilable class differences belongs to history, to the past. But even in the period of building a developed socialist society there exist various, often contradictory, interests. The recognition of these, the resolving of their contradictions, the creation of their possible harmony, is one of the most important and most complex tasks of political leadership and direction. This also demands the renewal of the style, method, and practice of political work.

"Experiences show that society is understanding if development is limited by sparse material possibilities or by reasons beyond our control. But the public gets irritated if it sees progress impeded by subjective restraints, by the errors of direction or execution, by inconsistencies. This all the more underlines the tasks and responsibilities of cadre political work to find leaders who understand and represent the interests of society, who meet the expectations of society, and who are capable of satisfying the demands of the present and the future, and to place them in appropriate positions.

"Disciplined, cleverly organized, good quality work is an indispensable condition of the successful realization of our economic tasks. It is a widespread experience that in recent years work discipline has worsened, that we do not adequately utilize working hours, that we are not managing to drive back the private occupations during working hours; according to various estimates and calculations one-fifth or one-sixth of production is lost during working hours. The reasons for this are complex. For this reason improving work discipline requires action in direction, in regulations; it requires internal interest and organizational measures in the managing organizations, as well as political and ideological work that will result in a change of outlook.

"There is a need for change in the development of work schedules on feast days and holidays, in the system of leave allocations, in the practice of employment rehabilitation, in the method of handling labor disputes, in the expansion of the possibilities of making use of services outside of working hours, in the organization of various social events in a way that is sparing of working hours. All this is aimed not at defrauding the workers; quite the contrary: It serves to increase distributable income, and thereby the workers' interests, by way of better utilizing labor and the rational organization of production. On every level of social and economic direction the necessary steps will have to be taken in the very near future, on the basis of an adequate program.

"Esteemed National Assembly, shortly we shall be voting on the draft of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The debates which expressed opinions about the draft have been critical, doubtful, rather than appreciative or congratulatory. This draft has been referred to as snail-pace progress, as the plan of the continuation of restriction, that it does not mark out the points of breakthrough leading to dynamism, and so on. The draft plan does not prescribe, does not promise spectacular change because it is not possible to create the conditions for this. What it does contain is a gradual advance based on conscientiously improving work, work which can be realized and which can be fulfilled. This development essentially accords with the average growth concept of the majority of socialist and developed capitalist countries. But as for the rate and extent of the upswing, that will depend on us all, on the work of the millions of people taking part in the performance. The 13th congress of our party had given a clear program with the strength of mobilization for this work, and it can be realized by attaining the targets of the Seventh 5-Year Plan in the work of economic construction. The fulfillment of the plan will be endowed with great strength if the esteemed National Assembly adopts with conviction and acknowledges the Seventh 5-Year Plan."

BRIEFS

AID TO VIETNAM -- Our country has sent 5 million forints of express aid to Vietnam for the repair of the damage caused by typhoons. In October there were three great typhoons in the central part of the country. More than 600 people died and the economies of several districts were destroyed. So far, about 30 countries and a number of international organizations have sent aid to Vietnam. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 26 Dec 85 LD]

WOZNIAK PRESENTS TASKS TO PZPR CC SESSION

LD201330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0913 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Report by Marian Wozniak, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee entitled "Party Tasks in the Implementation of the Objectives of the Socioeconomic Development of the Country" at 23d PZPR Central Committee plenum in Warsaw -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, today's plenary session of the party Central Committee will define the tasks for realizing the objectives of the socioeconomic development of the country in 1[illegible]. A similar subject range applied in the preceding years to the 14th and 18th Central Committee plenary sessions. But the present plenum is particularly significant as its proceedings are taking place between two 5-year periods. The tasks it will adopt will be realized in the year when the 10th congress will be held. They will be an important inspiration for the congress campaign. We should also carry out a preliminary evaluation of the results of the 3-year plan. Its assumptions were a materialization of the party's economic program adopted at the Ninth Congress and developed at the 10th and 11th Central Committee plenums.

The main objective was to lift the economy from a deep collapse. In the period preceding the 3-year plan the economy was in a critical state. It was characterized by a deep fall in the production of national income, an acute imbalance, the severance of cooperation ties, and disproportions of unparalleled magnitude. The party's economic program only began to be realized when martial law was introduced. The gradual improvement in the economic situation was closely related to the gradual normalization of the country's socioeconomic life. In general the results of the implementation of the 3-year plan are successful. We will achieve the majority of the projected indices for the 3-year period and in some fundamental categories, such as national income, we will exceed these indices. In many fields we have rebuilt and in others are approaching previous levels of production. The population's real incomes are gradually rising and there is a general increase in the level of consumption.

Living became more difficult after the fall in real wages in the early eighties, but we should not forget that living has also become easier, since we work less, and seldom on Saturdays; child-rearing leave has increased; in many professions the retirement age has been reduced; many additional social benefits have been introduced -- and all these things cost money and are not conducive to production growth and hence to increasing real wages. So, if we say that living has become more difficult, we must remember that this is also one of the causes.

The agriculture and food industry made an important contribution to getting the situation on the domestic market under control and rebuilding the consumption level. Over the last few years we have noted good results in plant-growing production. Upward trends have been started in animal breeding. Our party's agricultural policy, molded jointly with the ZSL, has shown its effectiveness.

In the course of implementing the 3-year plan progress has been achieved in restoring the economic equilibrium and the inflation rate has slowed down to a significant -- but not yet satisfactory -- extent. Improvement in management efficiency has begun, which is expressed especially in a rise in labor productivity and some -- although still insufficient -- reduction in material consumption in production. The economic reform is in operation and we are gradually improving its solutions. All in all, in a relatively short time we have raised from the collapse and put on the track of development an economy close to ruin, which was being paralyzed and corrupted by opponents within and without. In general, the production system and social basis for the country's development in the new 5-year period have been largely created.

But we must be aware of the magnitude of difficulties and problems and solution which we still face. This concerns, among others, the full restoration of the economy's development capability, taking up the technological challenge, expanding export potential -- without which there will be no development -- strengthening the equilibrium especially of the market and, at the same time, improving the nation's food provisions, speeding up the solution of the housing problem, and developing the social infrastructure and environmental protection.

We must implement these at a time of only minimal growth in fuels, raw materials, and other materials and a small increase in employment, but at the same time in conditions of a very rapidly rising birth rate. In these same difficult years the still growing number of nonworking people, children, young people, and old people corresponds to the number of people employed in the national economy. Hence, the scale of effort needed to meet social needs has increased. This truth was very clearly presented in the consulted options of the 5-year plan. So long as we have the same resources and means, the growing needs can be only met by a substantial improvement in efficiency. This has to be a key mainspring for development in the next 5-year period. The improvement efficiency means we must reach deeper into our reserves than we have so far, and transform the economy along a path of intensive growth. That does not mean that the easily accessible reserves are already exhausted: They still exist in working time, in the wastage of raw materials, in time when machines are not operative, in poor discipline, and in bad production organization in many enterprises.

While outlining our assumptions for development we must take into account not only the internal factors but also everything which is happening around our country on the international scene. The defense of peace in Europe and the world is a matter of the utmost importance. Once again we express our support for the stand adopted by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his talks with the U.S. President. In continuation of the dialogue we set our hopes on reversing the threat of war and on the possibility of halting the arms race which carry incalculable consequences. We are aware of the real character of attempts and forces which find expression in the U.S. Government's policy and the policy of some of its allies. We experienced them very painfully in the form of restrictions which were introduced in our country's most difficult period. Despite the fact that they caused vast multibillion [currency not specified] losses, the restrictions did not force us into any concessions, nor actions contrary to the country's interest and sovereignty. We value the realistic stand of those Western countries which began to normalize relations with Poland. To those who did not renounce the policy of sanctions we repeat: There cannot be normalization based on interference in our internal affairs.

Participation in CEMA is a particularly important mainstay in our economy. We have good memories of assistance from the Soviet Union and other friendly countries during the most difficult period. It can be said that in the years 1983-85 we rebuilt Poland's position as a reliable partner in CEMA. We are taking an active part in implementing the undertakings arising from last year's CEMA economic summit. The concretization of these on a bilateral plane is determined by programs for developing economic, scientific, and technological cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries up to the year 2000.

The extraordinary CEMA session ended in Moscow 2 days ago. Together with other member states we signed a comprehensive program for scientific and technological progress up to the year 2000. In the implementation of the program we see a great chance for wider involvement in the stream of scientific and technological revolution and of speeding-up the modernization of manufacturing potential. Intensifying cooperation with socialist countries and reorienting our economy is the best reply to the Western policy of isolating Poland. We look closely at the way the other socialist countries are solving the issues of speeding up socioeconomic development by technological progress and by utilizing man's capabilities.

Of particular importance to us is the publication of a draft new edition of a CPSU Program. We are closely following the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and the congresses of other fraternal parties and learning many valuable experiences and conclusions from them. The second national ideological and theoretical party conference was an important stage in the work on our party's draft program. A creative discussion within the team on socioeconomic issues constituted a kind of an authentic collective expertise and resulted in a great achievement.

The issues of the country's socioeconomic development will be an important part of both the draft party program and the Central Committee theses which will form the main basis for discussion before the 10th PZPR Congress. The work on the National Socioeconomic Plan for 1986-90 has been going on for some time. In accordance with the law on planning, the options have been the subject of wide public consultation. As a result, the Sejm has chosen an option. The Planning Commission and other government bodies are working on a final draft of the plan. In this work we must make extensive use of the results of the great party and public discussion which will be carried out within the framework of the precongress campaign. It should go deeply into important questions and dilemmas, which have to be solved by the 5-year plan. It concerns in particular the following issues: How to reconcile the necessary growth of investment with improving the population's living standards; how to combat inflation more efficiently; and how to speed-up the restructuring of the economy.

There are more such issues. They also include uncertainty on some circumstances especially external circumstances connected with the future shape of the financial-credit relations and with the Western states' policy toward Poland. Today, it is also difficult to foresee the extent of our efforts in the implementation of the efficiency goals, and finally how weather conditions over the following years will influence the agriculture results. In this situation, some authoritative economists even suggested dividing the 5-year period into a 2-year detailed plan and a 3-year outline plan.

Taking all these circumstances into account, we consider it useful that the Sejm will adopt the 5-year plan after the 10th PZPR congress using the results of the precongress discussion. Comrades, it is decisively important over the coming year to make progress in some sensitive areas; such as production costs, saving raw and other materials, rationalizing employment, care for the proper use of assets, particularly machinery. We must struggle for the correct relationship between work, productivity, and production, for increased introduction of technological and scientific progress in production; for an improvement in labor discipline, export growth, results in the agriculture and food sectors; and the efficiency of management and attitudes of the managerial cadres. It is the main tasks of the party organizations in enterprises to get the plan implementation off to a good start in 1986.

The economic realities are complicated. On the one hand, as I have already said, the 3-year plan achieved a growth trend in production and in the national income -- a considerable improvement on the home market making the market more dynamic -- and cooperation within CEMA. On the other hand there are considerable tensions in the supply of materials, the efficiency of investment processes is poor, the inflationary pressure is continuous, and exports to capitalist countries are growing too slowly. The need to service our debt limits the possibilities for imports. Apart from the material factors which are significant for implementing the plan there are factors concerning social consciousness [swiadomosc spoleczna] which the party organizations should take note of in their work. The current difficulties are linked -- very wrongly -- only with the current economic activity. In particular, the effects of the deliberate destruction of our economy in 1980-1981 are becoming blurred in society's memory. After all, we are making up for the 24-percent fall in national income, of which two-thirds of the drop took place in the period from the second half of 1980 to the end of 1981. There is not enough awareness of the effects of considerable losses over last winter, particularly regarding the supply of materials and exports which are still being felt now and which negatively affect the coming year.

Many enterprises and circles are still searching for ways to improve living conditions, mainly by a different distribution of national income and not by an increase of it -- which is the only permanent way to improve the material situation. Finally, there are still many subjective weaknesses -- such as poor discipline -- which must be resolutely combatted where they originate. The 1986 plan, especially the section connected with mechanisms and with ways to approach the social goals must be well known to all circles, for a better understanding of the scale of the problem. This is an important part of the work of the party organizations.

We are fully justified in seeing grounds for optimism in the ideas of development, but the optimism will be only justified when it is based on a genuine appraisal of our manufacturing capability and the chance to employ it.

The awareness of our limited raw and other materials resources is more and more widespread. But there is still less done than the situation demands to overcome this barrier; for example, this was proven by a review of construction enterprises and construction sites carried out in accordance with the 18th Central Committee plenum. Inspections by the Supreme Chamber of Control also show poor management of building materials. It was stated that the use of cement is on average 50 percent higher than norms and standards. In some enterprises 20 percent of the windows need to be reglazed.

The amount of oil paint used is 12 percent above the norm. This is not the way to increase housing construction. The requirements of the situation are explicit. Two-thirds of the production increase in the next 5-year period will have to be achieved by a more thrifty use of energy and of raw and other materials.

Both management and workforce must therefore realize that pointing out the need for thriftiness is not a propaganda exercise but a harsh imperative of contemporary development. Economy and a decisive struggle against the lack of good management, wastefulness, and lack of respect for public property is what is needed to improve the current pay and incomes policy and develop the prospects of enterprises and farms. The savings ethic must become, to a much greater degree, a social process which embraces all spheres of life. The resolution for intensifying activities for the sake of thrifty management and the struggle against wastefulness passed by the Politburo formulates concrete tasks for economic units, and for administrative, economic, and social organs. Party echelons and organizations and all party members must actively involve themselves in implementing this resolution.

The party's duty is to fulfill this in the interests of the working people. In 1986 every party organization should show verifiable achievements in this sphere. Let this also be a measure of every party member's commitment to the party and his proper understanding of Poland's interests. The Politburo will systematically check the progress of the implementation of this resolution in party links, administrative organs, and economic units.

In many enterprises the use of machinery is unsatisfactory, there is very little use of machinery and it is only used for a short time and badly, without observing the need for maintenance and overhauls. This increases the production costs and thus intensifies inflationary pressure. In 1986 we expect the party organizations to show a more positive attitude to the rationalization of employment. The managements of enterprises must be made aware that the era of plentiful labor resources has passed and will not return. In many enterprises where one speaks about the employment barrier to the increase in production, there is a high fluctuation and the number of the actual hours worked per week does rise above 30. The structure of employment is also worsening.

The research carried out this year by the Ministry of Labor, Wages, and Social Affairs in 222 work places, revealed that in 28 enterprises -- 13 percent of the total -- despite a general drop in the number of workers, there has been a rise in participation and in the overall number of administrative workers. In the scale of the whole of the socialized economy the participation of those employed in nonoperative [nie robotniczych] positions rose to above 35 percent in the first half of this year and was higher than a year ago.

The process of improving the efficiency of work organization is proceeding far too slowly, among other things, in making use of the method of the certification [atestacja] of workers positions. Soviet experiments show how many advantages can be gained in this way. The enterprises cooperating with fraternal enterprises in the USSR ought to lead the way in making use of these experiences. Some of them, such as the Zabrze Steelworks, the factory producing small-capacity cars in Bielsko-Biala, the factory producing transformers and traction apparatus, Elta, in Lodz, and the factory manufacturing heavy goods vehicles in Starachowice, have already started preparatory steps leading to certification. Making this method more widespread is one of the most important tasks for the coming year. The managements of enterprises should more broadly and boldly delve into the results of management sciences and those relating to the management of human groups, getting rid of arising irregularities and often, quite simply, disorder.

At the same time we expect scientists to give their advice in solving issues of work organization -- concordant with the peculiarities of our economy.

In 1986, the rationalities of employment will force stricter rules in the economic game. It is important that the managements and self-managements should draw conclusions from this, and should more widely reach for such possibilities as organizing work within brigades, economic enterprise teams, and return to production those who have retired, are group III disabled, and women who are on post-maternity leave.

The tasks of steering enterprise remunerative systems, improving the use made of funds [kasa] and working time, and improving the level of discipline, set at the 18th Central Committee plenum, have not everywhere been well fulfilled.

One must give a negative assessment of the results of actions aimed at linking wage rises with productivity increase. Solving this problem is an essential precondition for the struggle against inflation and restoring the market equilibrium. This also means realizing the socialist principle of the just sharing [of incomes]. The need to improve the wages system is acutely felt by society. In the poll which was conducted this quarter by the Public Opinion Research Center, 56 percent of those interviewed critically assessed the wages mechanisms not because of the high level of wages but because of the lack of links between wages and results. In the same poll, over a half of those questioned pointed to the role of wages among the reasons for poor work. Therefore, if this is the key to improving work, then in the conditions of the reformed economy where the enterprise wages systems are worked out independently, the key is in the enterprises, in the hands of the managements, workforces, and their self-managements.

Comrades, 1986 must be an important stage in accelerating the development of technology and of taking advantage of it in production. Recently good system and organizational conditions were created for this purpose: the restructuring of the center for directing science and technology, a new model for financing in this sphere; strengthening the economic instruments to encourage interest among enterprises, and great incentives to motivate creators of science and technology. New solutions include government orders introduced in next year's plan which concern science and technology and central research and development programs. These undertakings are supported by broad participation in cooperation in this sphere with the USSR and other CEMA countries, as I have already said.

Polish-Soviet cooperation opens up the prospect of broadening the application of electronics, new materials, biotechnology, automated production processes, nuclear power generation, and thrifty technologies in our economy particularly in the construction industry.

At present there is a need for a more active and consistent course of action by agricultural and other enterprises in implementing scientific and technological progress, in cooperation with institutes and research and development centers. So far this process follows a varied and not fully satisfying course. Limited use is made of the substantial means accumulated in factory accounts for technological and economic progress. The party organizations, both those acting in the production sphere and in the scientific and technological sphere, should inspire full use of systematic solutions and should seek to establish closer mutual links, undertake joint ventures, and implement forms of organizational integration, such as in scientific and production centers, partnerships, and higher educational and industrial institutes. It is also desirable to create small innovative enterprises acting as a point of contact for industry and science, for the research and development infrastructure. The decisions made by the 18th Central Committee plenum on robotization are being inadequately implemented. Decisions included in the plenum resolution on qualitative improvement are not being implemented by enterprises and central organs with enough consistency. The procedures for getting inventions patented take too long. That means that in many spheres the practice is far from the established systematic and organizational capabilities of the economy. Here there is particular need for increased party activeness. The Central Committee Secretariat this year established a Council for the Application of Scientific and Technological Progress. We attach considerable hopes to its activity for stepping up the inspirational and monitoring role of the party in the sphere of science and technology. Party organizations in enterprises and in scientific and research centers should search for ways to exert a stronger influence on management and on the engineering and technical cadre for the transfer of scientific achievements into industry, and for the development of inventions.

The increase in exports, and consequently the increase of possibilities for supplying the economy with imported goods, are tasks which must be given absolute priority in the next years. A favorable development of exports provides the opportunity to achieve momentum in accelerating economic growth. There is no alternative to the pro-export strategy; hence it is necessary to work toward the growth of exports directly through planning decisions and indirectly by creating strong economic and financial motivations for export enterprises. Despite the fact that in recent years we have not obtained fresh credits, the development of exports is also long-range and is the only way to resolve our debt problems. If we wish to alleviate the burden of debt in the forthcoming 5-year period we must step up our exports.

Comrades, in recent years much work has been done in reforming and increasing the efficiency of the organizational and financial system of the economy. We have been improving and will continue to improve the mechanisms. Hopes linked with economic reform have often been overrated. Such results, expected to be achieved too simply and too soon, were too optimistic. The essence of reform is to create conditions and motivations for more effective work. If there is poor work, if there is no increased effort, then reform will not help and will not bring results. On the other hand, if there is honest work, reform will enhance its results. We seldom look at reform as a difficult, lengthy socioeconomic process. In accordance with the resolution of the 18th Central Committee plenum, this 3-year-long process of reform has been undergoing comprehensive assessment at conferences held in several hundred enterprises and ministries, and also at the Poznan national party economic conference. At the conference, general trends for systematic changes in the next 5-year period were defined in accordance with the changed conditions and objectives of development. Conclusions reached at the conference have become the foundations of new legal regulations for the operation of the economy in 1986. These open a stage of reform directed mainly toward more intensive economic development and the achievement of economic benefits through

increased initiative and enterprise and through the introduction of technical and organizational progress.

The systematic changes and modifications of the instruments for implementing the 1986 Central Annual Plan will be discussed by Comrade Manfred Gorywoda, deputy premier and chairman of Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers. I wish to stress that these are the restrictive principles for the functioning of enterprises, which will force them to implement effective management, expedite the exports of highly processed goods, create a motivation to save, and make the wages policy more disciplined. These procedures are much tougher than previously. These solutions may be received with criticism in some enterprises. While representing an economic need they nevertheless also reflect a most profound sense of reform and serve society's interests, including the interests of the work enterprises. It is the duty of party organizations to publicize these intentions and this purpose in making modifications; they must also transform the point of view of enterprises from bargaining for relief and benefits from outside to their internal factors and developmental reserves. Those who expect that these mechanisms will sort out everything and are a substitute for people are mistaken. The truth is that man is the central entity in the functioning of the economy, and the results of management are decided by how he uses economic mechanisms. No economic mechanism can be fully resistant to the inappropriate attitudes of managers, to their dislike of it or use of it contrary to its social goal.

A striking example of this is the failure to use mechanisms directed toward saving raw and other materials. These mechanisms provide to enterprises no less than 14 kinds of systematic relief, but their use is negligible. Such relief, which must of course be estimated, constitutes only 0.7 percent of the total of relief gained by enterprises. Another example: How can one describe the attitude of a manager who decides to introduce a wage increase several times higher than the growth of production, without hesitating to sacrifice an amount which constitutes the profit to be shared and which has been arrived at in the past 2 out of 3 years for the sake of the burdening the Professional Incentive Fund with tax? [question as heard]

Therefore, what other solution is still necessary to awaken his thinking about the future of enterprises and crews?

Another example: Unprofitable changes in the employment structure of enterprises are being justly criticized. The number of nonproductive workers has increased. This happens, however, in independent enterprises. How is one to understand the oft-repeated postulate that this problem ought to be solved centrally? These examples point to the significance of the management cadre's stance in rationalizing the work of enterprises. When the enterprise is independent the role of the management cadre significantly increases.

With this in mind, work is being carried out on a document describing the status of a director of a state-run enterprise. This status ought to ensure that good use is made of knowledge, experience, talents, and initiative, to the benefit of the enterprise and the national economy. These examples show the importance of upbringing and educational tasks, the necessity of work being done on the shaping of a correct stance in the management cadres. In this work the party must be a leading force. The resolution of the 13th Central Committee Plenum is of fundamental significance for the overall shape of the implemented cadre policy. The entire effort should be directed toward creating the essential systemic, organizational, and legal conditions, to inculcate them into enterprises. Two years of experience show that success in the implementation of cadre policy can be assured through systematic solutions, which means not just the working out of particular mechanisms and their legal modifications, but also a collection of principles, norms, and organizational frameworks, which will ensure the full participation of all those who take part in the decisonmaking for the cadres.

Work with the management cadres cannot be undertaken, as it has been so often in the past, in a casual or haphazard fashion. It must be a continuous process. That is why it is essential to work out and introduce comprehensive systematic solutions which determine the (?effects) of cadre cooperation.

The first trials have already been undertaken in several voivodships. What we need now is continuity in the inculcation of this. The issues in implementating next year's plan are providing party workers with a particularly responsible field of activity.

Much more attention than so far should be paid next year to what may be called the social behavior of people in the process of creating their national income. The party must be an organizer of cooperation for all progressive forces at the factory level, in management, self-government, [as heard] and trade unions, and for activists in NOT [Chief Technical Organization], PTE [Polish Economic Society] and TNOIK [Scientific Society of Organization and Administration], and in youth organizations. They should cooperate in solving social matters of the workforce and in improving material conditions. The best way to implement these plans is through growth in production and improved efficiency in enterprise. That is why this sphere of production must have top priority in factory-level cooperation. The integration of partners in cooperation should take place on this basis. They have a common task, although on individual matters they may represent different points of view. A lot depends on activities of trade union and self-management organizations and on their cooperation with the administration.

The trade unions have a total of approximately 6.7 million members. Factory and professional organizations have become firmly established. They are more and more actively consulting the plans and more important general economic decisions. Trade-union organizations are deeply involved in solving the welfare issues of the enterprises. One may expect that the knowledge possessed by unionists of public needs and economic realities will stimulate their practical activities in the production sphere and in the creation of national income. This is an area where the conditions will be decided for improving the lives of the working people and the whole of society. The workforce self-management bodies have consolidated their role as comanager of work enterprises. The view is becoming consolidated in self-management activists' minds that in the conditions of the economic reform, workers' self-management is playing important role in stimulating management and the work forces for more effective management and for better organization and discipline of labor. At present, self-management's attention should focus on the introduction and observance of the economic imperative to save.

Acting to use internal factors and reserves of development expresses in the deepest sense the role of self-management as the heart of an enterprise. To meeting halfway the need for a higher level of socioeconomic, political and legal knowledge among enterprise activists, a system of training has been organized, at the initiative of the Central Committee, for first secretaries of enterprise committees, enterprise directors, chairmen of workers councils, and chairmen of trade unions from 208 enterprises of directly interest to the Central Committee. Similar training is being held in ministries and their branches, and in voivodships. In their political work, party organizations should be guided by a broad outlook on the role of socialist enterprise. The supreme objective of an enterprise is to work toward an ever higher technological level and ever more efficiently.

The participation of party organizations in defining the developmental prospects of an enterprise and in the construction of its ambitious plans, as well as the mobilization of the work forces to carry this out, are the priority party operations.

At the same time, one should look at an enterprise not only as an organizational, technical, and economic structure, but also as a social one, in which teams of people are linked through the implementation of their tasks. Each person puts his strength and ability to the test and demonstrates his personal aspirations and ambitions. It is at work that the workers' self-realization occurs. The degree of self-realization comes from a feeling that work has been well done, from professional mastery, appreciation by superiors, advancement, level of earnings, and prestige in the enterprise collective. It has become necessary that party organizations devote considerable attention to these issues.

The enterprise is also an important platform for shaping socialist relations between people. In developing these relations party organizations should take care to observe the principles of social justice, and to carry out educational and training operations.

The enterprise is also an appropriate arena for competition, to establish the place of the branch at home and abroad. Here is decided the position of Poland in the contemporary world; thus, this is the cause of all Poles, and therefore also the cause of the party.

Esteemed comrades, in the social goals of the Central Annual Plan for 1986, further improvement in the home-market situation and progress in housing economy [as heard] are of primary importance. It is assumed that the needs of the population will be satisfied in full with regard to basic foods, detergents, cleaning materials, clothing, footwear, and essential equipment for the home. There are possibilities for lessening the shortages and tensions as regards socially important groups of products, such as educational materials and materials for private housing construction.

The process of improving trade and customer services will continue. Further improvement will occur with regard to supplying the population with mechanical household equipment, in particular, washing machines, refrigerators, black-and-white television sets, tape recorders, and cassette radios. The small-scale manufacturing sector should work to improve market supplies. We shall encourage the development of crafts and other kinds of private-sector enterprises which in a flexible way will produce for the market and develop services, thus satisfying the fundamental social needs. At the same time, in accordance with the stance expressed at the 18th Central Committee Plenum, concrete work is being finalized aimed at more consistently eliminating from the activity of this sector negative phenomena which are contrary to the interests of the economy and the society, which cause social criticism, and which harm opinion about crafts and private trade. The relevant ministries are already implementing the orders in this sphere. The decisions of the Central Annual Plan provide the possibility for growth in the housing-construction sector; however, this will be dependent to a large extent on the rationalization of costs and improvement in the work of construction enterprises. The work enterprises have received, in the form of increased allocations for the enterprises' housing funds, greater capabilities for the improvement of the housing situation of the work force. They can and should give more assistance to employees undertaking private construction. Actions have to be taken to make better use of the space in already existing resources. This concerns both the further improvement in the exchange of accommodation and the regaining of housing space taken for other purposes.

The improvement of the housing conditions will be influenced by increasing the range of overhauls and the modernization of the existing accommodation. For the first time, the tasks in this sphere have been defined in the Central Annual Plan. We are awaiting the first effects from the improvement of the whole process of preparation and realization of the housing investment projects from the work of the Housing Council and the voivodship [housing] councils being created.

Three features of the next year's plan should be emphasized: First, the plan makes the 2.5 percent growth in national income and realization of social goals clearly dependent on improved efficiency, and in particular, on a 3 percent decrease in power consumption, 1.8 percent decrease in material consumption, and a 3 percent increase in productivity. The Council of Ministers resolution defines this as the condition for the implementation of all goals in the plan, and states that this must be treated by the organs of administration and enterprises as the supreme task.

Secondly, the Council of Ministers resolution on the Central Annual Plan puts forward the task of ensuring that the activity of enterprises accords with the goals of the central plan, and spells out what the fulfillment of this task requires: observance of the principle of the economic discipline, and above all the principle of self-financing; maintenance by enterprises of the correct relations between growth of wages and growth of production; and cessation of the socially harmful practices of increasing the incomes of enterprises at the cost of other economic subjects [podmiot].

Thirdly, the plan makes it encumbent on the founding organs [as heard] to evaluate the intentions of the enterprises for 1986 from the point of view of the effectiveness of their work, and defines, more categorically than ever before, the duty to influence the enterprises to counteract the extensive undesirable phenomena and the deviations from the goals of the whole society.

I wish to emphasize strongly that the above-mentioned decisions are firmly based on the principles of the economic reform. As far as social objectives are concerned, these decisions explicitly draw the attention of enterprises to the struggle for efficiency. They underline the fact that there is a close relationship between efficiency and the implementation of social objectives.

Fundamental tasks for the party arise from this. To be able to fulfill its leading and guiding role, the party cannot agree to a low level of production organization, lax discipline, low productivity, poor quality work, or poor quality goods; it cannot allow economizing tasks to be unfulfilled, nor allow the link between renumeration, production, and productivity to be neglected.

Comrades! The party must stimulate activity and support all important initiatives which serve progress. It must also increase, within society, the understanding of economic laws which govern progress. It must ensure the connection between economic models and mechanisms and the living society. It is on this that the credibility of the party as a leading force in society is based. And it is on this basis that we must implement the principle of which Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke at the 22d Central Committee Plenum: That we must first of all produce more, and do so more economically and better, to be able to share in the results later.

I thank you, comrades, for your attention.

ROME, VIENNA AIRPORT ATTACKS CONDEMNED

AU281539 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1524 GMT 28 Dec 85

["Statement of the Romanian News Agency -- AGERPRES" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/12/1985 -- Romanian public opinion has learned with indignation of the terrorist attacks at Rome and Vienna airports, which resulted in the loss of human lives, with numerous civilians wounded.

The Romanian people firmly condemns such criminal actions, incompatible with the norms of international law and coexistence among peoples, which aggravate the international atmosphere and complicate the peaceful, negotiated settlement of the conflicts in various areas and regions of the world.

In the spirit of Romania's principled position, public opinion in our country considers that terrorist actions are inadmissible, as they can in no way lead to the resolution of inter-state problems and conflicts. They cannot secure international stability, people's peace and security.

COMMENTARY ON VADUVA'S USSR VISIT, COMMUNIQUE

AU281715 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1645 GMT 28 Dec 85

["Romanian Foreign Minister's Visit to the USSR" -- AGERPRES headline"]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/12/1985 -- The communique on the official visit of friendship Ilie Vaduva, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, paid to the Soviet Union over December 23-27, 1985, which was released in Bucharest today, shows that his talks with E.A. Shevardnadze, Soviet minister of foreign affairs, tackled questions related to bilateral and international relations. The talks, the communique points out, passed in an atmosphere of sincerity and mutual understanding. The two ministers informed each other of the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 13th Congress of the RCP and the preparations for the 27th Congress of the CPSU for the economic and social-political development of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the Soviet Union.

The two ministers expressed satisfaction at the ascending development of the ties between Romania and the Soviet Union in various areas. They showed those links to rely on the provisions of the Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance Between Romania and the USSR of July 7, 1970. The special importance was brought to the fore of the meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and M.S. Gorbachev, of the understandings reached at summit level for the expansion and growth of the Romanian-Soviet bonds, and the determination was reiterated to further strengthen, amplify and deepen the links of friendship, alliance and manysided collaboration, to expand cooperation on the political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural planes, as well as in other fields of activity.

Stating for an ascending course and for the improvement of the Romanian-Soviet mutually advantageous economic ties, the two ministers stressed that the programme for collaboration until the year 2000, which is being finalized, would contribute to the successful resolution of important economic tasks in the two countries. In that context, the particular importance of CEMA collaboration was highlighted.

The world situation was examined, with emphasis on the heightening of international tension in recent years as an outcome of the policy of imperialism, and it was stressed that the efforts of all states and peoples, of all political and public forces should necessarily be rallied at present to remove the threat of a nuclear war, curb military confrontation, and develop international links, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence and detente. Stress was laid on the importance of the Sofia declaration of the states participating in the Warsaw Treaty and the resolve was expressed to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the brotherly socialist countries, to boost the efficiency of their cooperation in the international arena.

The two ministers pointed out that the Geneva meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, and R. Reagan, President of the USA, created opportunities for a recovery of the general world climate, for a comeback to detente.

The fundamental problems of the contemporary epoch were shown to be the cessation of the arms race, of the nuclear arms race in the first place, the elimination of nuclear weapons from the earth, the prevention of outer space militarization, the achievement of a passage to disarmament. Although the palpable problems related to arms limitation and reduction were not solved in Geneva, the provisions under the joint statement concerning the inadmissible character of a nuclear war, the renunciation, by both sides, of the tendency towards military supremacy and the need to further political dialogue with a view to making positive changes in the international relations are of principled importance. The conviction was expressed that a passage to effective measure of disarmament, to the strengthening of general peace could be achieved only through practical, palpable actions to fulfill the understandings reached in Geneva. It is highly significant that the USA join in the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests declared by the Soviet Union.

Noting that the Stockholm Conference had made certain progress, the two ministers highlighted the need to active efforts with a view to working out substantial political and military measures of confidence- and security-building in Europe in the near future.

The two ministers expressed their support for the creation of denuclearized zones in various regions of the European Continent, in the Balkans and northern Europe, as well as of an area free of nuclear arms along the line separating the NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries in central Europe, as steps forward towards freeing the continent from that highly dangerous category of weapons.

Emphasis was placed on the availabilities of Romania and the Soviet Union to cooperate actively with all the countries concerned with a view to an urgent, negotiated settlement of the states of conflict and the prevention of the emergence of new hotbeds of tension in the Middle East, Asia, Africa, Central America and in other parts of the world.

The need was also reasserted for the establishment of a New International Economic Order, for the eradication of underdevelopement.

On behalf of the Romanian Government, E. Shevardnadze was invited to pay an official visit of friendship to Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES PEC ON MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

AU272020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/12/1985 -- Taking the floor during a December 27 meeting of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, [PEC] when the activity of the Romanian delegation to the recent CMEA session in Moscow was approved, Nicolae Ceausescu said among other things:

I consider the adoption of the complex programme for collaboration in science and technology and the introduction of technical progress in the CMEA countries to be highly important. Indeed, the programme falls within the context of the resolutions adopted at the 1984 CMEA summit meeting on the development of collaboration, production specialization and cooperation in production. Those resolutions were aimed at better meeting the CMEA countries' demand for raw and energy-giving materials, for the operation at capacity of their production units and production specialization.

Moreover, the programme started from the need to raise product performance and quality, from the fact that the CMEA member countries must comply with worldwide standards and -- in a series of domains -- place in the fcrefront in point of the performance and quality of their products. [sentence as received] In this respect, the programme will provide the prerequisites for the attainment of those goals.

I believe the general goals under the programme to be of great importance and, -- just as we have, as a matter of fact, decided when we adopted the respective programme -- we must do everything to ensure that these aims are fulfilled under the best conditions.

Nevertheless, we must point out that, in economic plan coordination over the 1986-1990 five-year period -- at least as far as Romania is concerned -- the goals set under the programme endorsed at the 1984 summit meeting have not been attained.

Some steps have been taken in this direction. However, we cannot be fully satisfied with the way in which we have jointly solved these problems. Much has yet to be done along this line.

First of all, I believe that we must work within the CMEA in order to find solutions to energy and raw materials problems. Production specialization has not yet been reassessed and a passage has not been made to a better development of cooperation in these areas -- and that is why, in the period ahead, I believe that we should work to fulfill the provisions under the programme we adopted in 1984. It is only with this as a basis that we shall also be able to create prerequisites for an optimal fulfillment of the provisions under the complex programme for research and the introduction of technical progress.

In other line of thought, Nicolae Ceausescu made reference to the fact that, as concerned collaboration over the previous interval, work had not been done with a full sense of responsibility and in all firmness to implement the conventions signed, and, as such, many of those agreed upon had failed to be appropriately carried into effect. Therefore, he said, measures must be taken in all domains, with a view to fulfilling the technical-scientific progress programme until the year 2000.

The programme of measures set forth to that effect during the Executive Political Committee meeting should be considered only as a groundwork, President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out, showing that, over the next few months, palpable measures would have to be set in order to involve research institutes, ministries and industrial departments in fulfilling that programme.

Mentioning that Romania envisaged to coordinate a certain number of themes and participate in about all the themes under consideration, Nicolae Ceausescu said: For that, we have appropriate facilities, and the research force -- and we are interested in participating in their achievement, especially with a view to implementing the thirteenth congress resolutions, the party's programme and our research programmes.

He underscored the special attention which Romania shall pay to problems related to energy, raw materials and the development of new materials boasting superior characteristics, in parallel to a rise in the performance of equipment and plant automation and robotization. To us, the central question must remain that of power generation, of the new sources of energy, to confer stability in the long range, the speaker further said, emphasising that in that field, Romania would work alongside the other countries. Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that the Romanian researchers, too, would participate in the development of energy-giving sources and of new raw and subsidiary materials, as well as in the resolution of related problems.

We must start from the basic problems, which are energy and raw materials sources, to which we must add those related to agriculture and farm production, he said.

Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the necessity that, both in the resolution of the research themes coordinated by Romania and in its participation in the themes coordinated by other CMEA countries, "palpable facts" be taken into consideration, so as to contribute to the development of new technologies, to breakthroughs in the fields we are interested in. He showed that the provision regarding the way in which the fruits of research were being used by those involved in it was good, and that everything achieved in common "should be rapidly assimilated into production, leading to a better capitalization of the raw and subsidiary materials, of the people's work, to a rise in the overall efficiency of activity. Thereby, the programme as such and our participation in it will truly meet our people's interests and the interests of all the socialist countries.

Next, Nicolae Ceausescu said: We must set to ourselves -- as we agreed at the 1984 summit economic meeting -- to work so as, in the next quinquennium and by the year 2000, the socialist countries jointly solve basic problems and score successes to prove, with the force of facts, the superiority of our system and of its organization also in point of science and technology, of efficiency. I am saying that because, from a social angle, our socialist system is infinitely superior to any other social system. Morever, I believe that we must take into consideration that an active, full participation in this programme does not entail and should not lead to isolation from of [as received] diminishing collaboration with other states. On the contrary, it presupposes that we shall consider the stepping up of technical-scientific collaboration with all socialist countries in the first place, and with other states, and our active participation in collaboration in the field of technical progress with the developing countries, as well as in our collaboration with the developed capitalist countries, on the well-known principles of equality and mutual advantage. We would like it to be well understood that our participation in this programme does not mean that we renounce or slow down our collaboration with the other countries, research centres or institutes in various countries of the world, but, on the contrary, that it means boosting that collaboration. It is only by doing so that we shall be able to score appropriate results in our activity.

The improvement of technological research, the introduction of technical progress must lead to a strengthening of collaboration not only among the socialist states, in general, but also among all the states of the world, irrespective of social system, to the promotion of peace and international collaboration, Nicolae Ceuasescu said in concluding his speech.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY CSSR'S HUSAK 11-12 DEC

Ceausescu's Award Speech

AU171052 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Dec 85 p 1

["Speech by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu," general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, in Bucharest on 11 December, on presenting the order "Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania," first class, with sash, to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president]

[Text] Dear Comrade Husak, I am extremely pleased to be able to present to you the highest order of our country -- Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania, first class, with sash -- which was conferred upon you in recognition of your exceptional contribution to the development of cooperation between the RCP and the CPCZ and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the CSSR, for your contribution to the strengthening of friendship between the peoples of Romania and Czechoslovakia, and for your contribution to socialism, peace, and international cooperation.

The Communists and working people of our homeland know well the activity in which you as general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president engage in building a new social order in your country and in implementing the progressive aspirations of the friendly Czechoslovak people, in the interest of socialism, peace, and international cooperation.

I would like to take this opportunity to stress that our party and people greatly appreciate the good relations of friendship and cooperation existing between Romania and Czechoslovakia.

These relations, firmly based on the principles of socialism, full equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, solidarity, and mutual comradely assistance, have always developed, and continue to develop, in the interest and for the benefit of both peoples, the building of socialism in our countries, and the strengthening of the forces of socialism, progress, and peace all over the world.

I am convinced that, through joint endeavors, the Romanian-Czechoslovak relations of friendship and cooperation will register a further upswing and that your current visit to our country will become a new, important moment in the development and expansion of these relations in all spheres. I am also convinced that Romania and Czechoslovakia, together with other socialist countries and all democratic and progressive forces, will cooperate even more broadly in the interest of a new policy of detente and disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, in the interest of cooperation, understanding, and peace among nations, and in the interest of building a new, better, and more equitable world on our planet.

On presenting to you the highest distinction of the Socialist Republic of Romania, I would like to congratulate you warmly once again and wish you many more years of good health, much creative energy, and many further successes in your responsible work at the head of the party and the Czechoslovak state for the progress and prosperity of the people of your country, for socialism, and for peace.

I take this opportunity to wish you once again from the bottom of my heart good health for the years to come.

Husak Acceptance Speech

AU161302 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Dec 85 p 1

["Speech by Comrade Gustav Husak," general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, in Bucharest on 11 December, after receiving from Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the order "Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania," first class, with sash]

[Text] Dear Comrade Ceausescu, allow me, first of all, to express sincere thanks to the RCP Central Committee, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and to you personally for the great honor given me through the award of the order "Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania," first class, with sash.

I regard the awarding of this order as well as your kind words about my activity primarily as an expression of appreciation for the struggle that has been waged for decades by our communist party for the ideals of socialism and peace, together with all Czechoslovak people.

At the same time, I see in this award great appreciation for the longstanding fraternal relations between our peoples. We consider these relations to be of great value for the present as well as an important factor for the future. Their tradition is firmly rooted in the joint struggle against capitalist exploitation and fascist repression. An unforgettable chapter in the history of our relations was written by Romanian soldiers who, together with the victorious Soviet Army and Czechoslovak patriots, fought on our soil against the common enemy in World War II.

The overthrow of capitalism, the establishment of people's power, and the inception of the building of socialism in both our countries brought about an unprecedented upswing in our mutual relations. They have now reached a level that they had never reached in the past. Contacts between party, social, and state bodies are becoming ever richer and mutually beneficial economic, and scientific and technological cooperation is developing successfully. All this significantly promotes our advancement. We sincerely wish for a further intensification and diversification of Czechoslovak-Romanian relations in the interest of our peoples and the joint cause of peace and socialism.

The states of the socialist community are currently waging a great struggle in the interest of all of humanity to thwart the designs of imperialism, to avert the threat of a nuclear war, and to bring about disarmament.

Immense efforts to achieve these goals were exerted by M. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva. The results of the Geneva talks have created more favorable possibilities for improving the international situation and for a return to detente. However, many obstacles and struggles still await us on this path.

Yet we are convinced that in the unity of the socialist countries, in cooperation with all peace-loving and realistic forces in the world, it will be possible to secure for the people a future in peace.

Dear Comrade Ceausescu, it is with gratitude that I receive this highest Romanian order. I will continue in the future to do everything in my power for the further deepening of Czechoslovak-Romanian ties, for the benefit of both peoples and the cause of peace and progress in the world.

In concluding, allow me, dear Comrade Ceausescu, to wish you good health and many new successes in your party and state activity. I wish the fraternal RCP and the people of the Socialist Republic of Romania further successes in their work for the prosperity of your homeland.

Ceausescu Dinner Toast

AU162025 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Dec 85 pp 1, 3

[Report on toast proposed by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at 11 December Bucharest dinner given in honor of Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Husak, esteemed comrades: Once again I would like to extend to you and to the other Czechoslovak comrades who accompany you a warm welcome to Romanian soil, on behalf of the party and state leadership and on my own behalf.

Longstanding relations of friendship and cooperation have been established between our parties and countries, said Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. These relations have continuously developed during the years of socialist construction. We believe that we are responsible to our people to do everything possible so that traditional Romanian-Czechoslovak friendship and cooperation should take on newer and newer dimensions, this being in keeping with the interests of our peoples, socialism, and peace.

In this spirit, we view your visit as an important event in expanding cooperation between our peoples in the economic, scientific and technological, cultural, and other fields of activity.

Further Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said: During the talks we started today, we reached the joint conclusion that the provisions for economic exchanges in the 1986-1990 5-Year Plan period register an important increase. Likewise, we noted that further possibilities exist to continuously expand our relations and thus to achieve an increased level of cooperation, particularly in the field of production sharing.

We will sign an agreement for economic, scientific, and technological cooperation up to the year 2000. This program opens up broad, longstanding prospects for cooperation between our countries in both economic and scientific and technical fields. We believe that, in keeping with the decisions reached at the CEMA countries' summit meeting on economic issues, we should see to it that these decisions are appropriately implemented both multilaterally and bilaterally.

At the same time, we attach great importance to the comprehensive program on scientific and technological cooperation which will be adopted soon. We start from the fact that, by developing cooperation among CEMA countries, we solve, through joint forces, a number of problems regarding raw materials, energy, an increase of the technical and quality level, and the implementation of the new scientific and technological revolution. In this spirit, I believe that the agreements and understandings reached between our countries are in accordance with the interests of the two peoples and make a contribution to achieving joint programs.

Likewise, we exchanged views on a number of international issues based on the joint documents we adopted at the Sofia meeting and on the communique on the meeting we held recently in Prague, where we listened to Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's briefing on the Geneva meeting between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States.

These documents established a general, common orientation regarding activity to solve complex international problems, with disarmament problems -- particularly nuclear disarmament problems and defense of peace -- being the major issues. We jointly agreed that the meeting between the secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and the President of the United States was an important event and a positive factor for the international situation.

Now, we face the question as to what to do next to achieve nuclear disarmament, to halt the militarization of outer space, and to defend peace on our planet. We believe that we must intensify political and diplomatic activities, strengthen the unity of people, and increase the efforts of nations and all realistic forces for a policy of disarmament and peace. We must not accept any slowing down or lessening of the struggle for disarmament and peace! On the contrary, we must further intensify this activity because only by uniting the realistic forces of all peoples can we achieve real disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament, and the halting of the militarization of outer space.

Further, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said: Our countries and the other socialist countries favor solutions to existing conflicts solely through negotiations and speak out for the strong assertion of the principles of equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and complete renunciation of the use or threat of force in interstate relations.

There are also some important economic problems, particularly the problems of underdevelopment, establishing a New International Economic Order, and assisting developing countries, all of which require sustained efforts.

We believe that we must do everything possible to conclude the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe with ever better results and to achieve positive results at the Vienna negotiations.

Romania firmly advocates the transformation of the Balkans into a region of peace and cooperation, free of nuclear weapons and free of foreign military bases. We support the establishment of such zones in the north and central parts of Europe and on other continents as well.

We also support the proposals of the CSSR and GDR on establishing a chemical weapons-free zone. We believe that any concrete and real steps toward disarmament are important factors in attaining the strategic objective of defending peace.

In conclusion, President Nicolae Ceausescu said: I would like to express our satisfaction with the good cooperation between our peoples, even in the international arena. At the same time I express my belief that your visit and the talks we held together will give new prospects for increasing cooperation in the international arena and for strengthening solidarity and cooperation with socialist countries and with all progressive and anti-imperialist forces. That is why I would like to mention once again that your visit, the talks we held, and the agreements we are going to sign are new and important events in developing cooperation between our parties and countries and elevating it to a higher stage.

With this belief, I would like to raise a toast:

-- To the strong development of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Czechoslovakia,

-- To wish the Czechoslovak people ever greater successes in implementing the program of building a socialist society and achieving socioeconomic development. I know that you are preparing the congress; therefore, I wish you a successful unfolding of the congress proceedings.

-- To developing cooperation between socialist countries,
-- To peace and cooperation,
-- To your health Comrade Husak,
-- To the health of all of you! [applause]

Joint Communique

AU162055 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Dec 85 p 2

["Joint communique" on CSSR President Gustav Husak's 11-12 December visit to Romania]

[Text] Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, paid a working visit to the SR of Romania on 11-12 December 1985 at the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Gustav Husak held talks which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere of mutual esteem and full understanding.

During the visit, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, bestowed on Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, the Star of the SR of Romania first class with sash on the latter's 70th birthday and for his contribution to developing cooperation between the RCP and CPCZ and between the SR of Romania and the CSSR as well as for promoting the general cause of socialism, peace, and cooperation in the world.

During the talks, the two party and state leaders carried out an exchange of experience in building a socialist society in their countries. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, briefed the guest on the Romanian people's successes in fulfilling the 13th RCP Congress decisions. Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, presented the successes attained by the working people of Czechoslovakia in fulfilling the 16th party congress decisions and spoke about the stage of preprations for the 17th CPCZ Congress.

The two party and state leaders examined the stage and prospects of bilateral economic, scientific-technical, cultural, and other cooperation in fields of mutual interest.

They noted with satisfaction that relations of friendship and cooperation between the SR of Romania and the CSSR are developing in accordance with provisions of the treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance and with decisions and agreements reached during high-level meetings.

They noted that high-level meetings as well as cooperation between the RCP and CPCZ represent a decisive element in strengthening friendship and expanding and deepening relations between the two countries and peoples in all fields.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Gustav Husak decided to further expand contacts between representatives of the Central Committees of the two parties and between parliaments, governments, and political and public organizations as well as direct links between countries and cities in the two countries, with a view to deepening friendship and developing cooperation between Romania and Czechoslovakia and intensifying consultations and the exchange of experience in building socialism.

The two party and state leaders noted with satisfaction that high-level decisions on economic and scientific-technical cooperation are being successfully implemented. Bilateral cooperation in these fields reflects the ever great opportunities and economic potential of the two countries.

The two sides positively evaluated the results attained in coordinating national economic plans of the SR of Romania and the CSSR for the 1986-90 period. The protocol signed on 11 October 1985 provides for a more than 40 percent increase in mutual deliveries as compared with figures planned for the current 5-year plan. Likewise, conditions have been created to properly supply the two national economies with raw and basic materials as well as with products of the metal processing industry, the chemical and light industry, agriculture, and the food industry.

Stressing their determination to raise economic cooperation to a higher qualitative level and to make more intensive use of the ever growing economic and scientific-technical potential of the two states, the two party and state leaders expressed satisfaction with the signing, during the visit, of a long-term program for developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the SR of Romania and the CSSR up to the year 2000. In this respect, they positively assessed the prospects for extending and deepening bilateral cooperation in all fields of mutual interest, on a stable and long-term basis.

The long-term trade agreement for the 1986-90 period, which was signed recently, provides for a new and important increase in trade exchanges as compared to achievements in the 1981-85 period. The sides agreed that central planning and foreign trade bodies and the economic ministires in the two countries should work to consistently implement the provisions of the aforementioned protocol, with a view to identifying new opportunities for developing bilateral economic cooperation.

The two party and state leaders stressed the growing role of production sharing and specialization in developing economic ties and trade exchanges. The economic ministeries in the two countries were called upon to speed up negotiations to finalize production sharing and specialization ventures, so that the share of products attained through sharing and specialization should increase substantially within the overall volume of mutual goods exchanges to increasingly meet the growing requirements of the two national economies.

Stressing the significance of the program for scientific-technological cooperation between the SR of Romania and the CSSR for the 1986-90 period, the sides decided that the central bodies in charge of science and technology in the two countries should make efforts -- in cooperation with economic bodies and organizations -- to search for opportunities to increase the contribution of bilateral scientific-technical cooperation to resolve the main problems of the two national economies, particularly in priority fields such as microelectronics, robotics, energy, and biotechnology.

Positively assessing the activity of the joint Romanian-Czechoslovak Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, the sides recommended that it should adopt -- in close cooperation with relevant central bodies and economic ministries -- the necessary measures to implement agreements on mutual economic cooperation.

The two party and state leaders reiterated the desire of their countries to further develop all-around economic and scientific-technical cooperation, in the spirit of decisions adopted at the high-level meeting of CEMA countries.

Pointing out the importance of cooperation in the fields of culture, education, tourism, sports, and mass media, the sides agreed that relevant bodies should further expand cooperation in these fields, with a view to identifying new and more efficient forms of cooperation.

The two party and state leaders reiterated the firm determination of their parties and states to act further to deepen traditional; fraternal friendship and to comprehensively develop mutual cooperation, to the benefit of the Romanian and Czechoslovak peoples and of the general cause of socialism, peace, and cooperation in the world.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Gustav Husak exchanged views on certain major problems of the international situation. They expressed profound concern with the increasing tension in the world, which is the outcome of the policy of imperialism. They stressed that the ever more dangerous intensification of the arms race increases the danger of a nuclear war, which, under present conditions, would mean the disappearance of life itself on our planet.

They emphasized that the key issue of the contemporary age is to halt the arms race without delay, and proceed to effective, primarily nuclear disarmament measures.

In this respect, they pointed out the importance and topicality of assessments and proposals included in the statement adopted by last October's Sofia meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Pact nations. They expressed the full support of Romania and Czechoslovakia for the constructive position promoted by the USSR, in the spirit of the aforementioned statement, at the Soviet-U.S. high-level meeting in Geneva. That meeting represented a start in dialogue for positive shifts in international relations.

Romania and Czechoslovakia believe that the fact that the meeting was held and the adopting of a joint statement represent an important event in the current, particularly tense international situation. The sides value the fact that the USSR and the United States agreed upon the inadmissibility of a nuclear war, in which there can be no winners, that neither of them strives for military supremacy, and that there are prospects for continuing negotiations on nuclear and space weapons.

The sides speak out for reaching, as soon as possible, mutually acceptable agreements on ceasing the arms race on earth and preventing its expansion into outer space, bringing about primarily nuclear disarmament, and strengthening international peace and security in accordance with the interests and expectations of all peoples.

They pointed out the importance of halting all production, deployment, and testing of nuclear weapons as well as any efforts to militarize outer space during the period of negotiations.

Romania and Czechoslovakia believe that all European states, primarily the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries, should actively contribute to efforts aimed at reducing and eliminating nuclear weapons from Europe, making real progress in negotiations on these problems, and preventing a nuclear war. A great responsibility for the destiny of peace in Europe and throughout the world devolves upon states on the territory of which intermediate-range nuclear missiles are being deployed or are due to be deployed.

The sides stressed that an efficient step toward limiting the arms race would be to freeze and reduce states' military expenditures, primarily those that have a strong military potential. This would also mean the saving of important means which can be used for the socioeconomic needs of the respective states and for those of the developing countries.

The two sides reiterated the need to unite efforts of all countries, regardless of social system, and promote increasingly more active cooperation among peoples and progressive forces with a view to halting the dangerous course of events and pursuing a policy of detente and peaceful cooperation. The enhancement of peace, trust, and cooperation in the world requires the strict observance in relations among states of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, territorial integrity, the inviolability of borders, and noninterference in the domestic affairs of other states.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Gustav Husak spoke out for intensifying efforts within various international bodies and conferences devoted to disarmament, cooperation, security, and peace in Europe and throughout the world. They stressed that everything should be done to carry out and conclude the Stockholm Conference on Confidence Building Measures and Security in Europe with ever better results and to make progress at the Vienna negotiations and the Geneva disarmament conference.

The two party and state leaders support Romania's initiatives to turn the Balkans into an area of peace, cooperation, and understanding, free of nuclear weapons. The implementation of these initiatives would lead to strengthening security in this part of the continent. They also expressed support for proposals and initiatives to create nuclear-free zones in northern Europe and other parts of the world as well as a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe, with a view to reducing military confrontations and strengthening international security. They support the creation of an area devoid of chemical weapons in central Europe, on the basis of joint CSSR-GDR proposals presented to the FRG.

The sides noted that, in order to ensure lasting peace in Europe and through the world, it is most important to observe the present political-territorial realities established in Europe. They stressed the need to put an end to any revanchist trends to revise borders between European states, wherever they may originate, as this is something that bears a negative impact upon the political climate in Europe.

The two countries firmly advocate just and peaceful settlements for conflicts in various parts of the world. In this respect, they stressed the importance of the adoption by the UN General Assembly, upon Romania's request, of a solemn appeal to all states involved in conflicts to immediately cease armed hostilities and solve problems between states through political means, by excluding force and interference in domestic affairs.

They reiterated the solidarity of both parties and states with the struggle of peoples in Asia, Africa, and Latin America for social and national liberation, for consolidating their neocolonialism, and racism.

They pointed out the need to eliminate underdevelopment in the world, build a New International Economic Order, and solve all international economic problems on just and democratic bases, including the foreign debt problem.

The two countries speak out for increasing the role of the United Nations in maintaining peace and security in the world and solving problems facing manking.

During the talks, the two sides pointed to the need to further enhance the unity of the international communist and workers movement and reiterated the determination of the RCP and CPCZ to expand relations of cooperation with communist and workers parites, social-democratic parties, national liberation movements, and other progressive and democratic parties, with a view to broadly mobilize the broadest political and social forces and the people's masses in the struggle for disarmament, peace, and national independence, cooperation, and social progress.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comarade Gustav Husak highly values the results of the visit and talks. They expressed their conviction that this visit makes a new and important contribution to developing and strengthening fraternal, all-around cooperation between the RCP and CPCZ and between the SR of Romania and the CSSR. Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, then invited Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, to pay a visit to Czechoslovakia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

BULGARIAN STATE PLANNING CHAIRMAN VASILEV VISITS

Received by Dascalescu

AU271627 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1605 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/12/1985 -- On December 27, Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, received Ivan Vasilev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

During the interview, emphasis was placed on the ascending course of the fine ties established between the two countries, and the mutual wish was expressed to boost bilateral collaboration in various fields of activity. The possiblities were highlighted of broadening long-term economic cooperation and production specialization, of increasing commercial exchanges. The interview was attended by Stefan Birlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee.

Talks End; Protocol Signed

AU272100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/12/1985 -- Talks concluded in Bucharest, on December 27, between the delegations of the central planning bodies of Romania and Bulgaria. Measures were convenanted to broaden economic and technical-scientific collaboration, and the level of bilateral exchanges in the next five-year period was set, in concordance with the two countries economic potential.

The heads of the two delegation, Stefan Birlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Ivan Vasilev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the state Planning Committee of Bulgaria, signed a protocol on the two countries' economic plan coordination over 1986-1990.

ROME, VIENNA AIRPORT ATTACKS 'SHARPLY' CONDEMNED

LD271556 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1534 GMT 27 Dec 85

["Official Announcement by the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Dec (TANJUG) -- The Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs has announced, on the occasion of today's terrorist actions at the Rome and Vienna airports, the following:

Yugoslavia most sharply condemns the senseless terrorist actions at the Rome and Vienna airports, which led to many victims among innocent citizens of many countries. We want to take this opportunity to stress that Yugoslavia, with its principled policy, advocates an uncompromising and effective struggle to wipe out all forms of terrorist acts which endanger human life, international security and peace.

BELGRADE TV REPORTS VISIT OF GEORGE SHULTZ

AU300829 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croation at 1830 GMT on 17 December carries a 3.5 minute report on the visit of Secretary of State George Shultz in Belgrade. The announcer opens the report by citing Shultz' tight schedule. The video shows Shultz and his wife descending the steps from their airplane and shaking hands with Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and other officials. Poor picture quality makes identification difficult.

Shultz and Dizdarevic are next shown standing in front of a microphone, and the announcer paraphrases Shultz' expression of pleasure at arriving in Yugoslavia and the talks he will have. Shultz is also shown laying flowers at Tito's tomb.

The video shows Shultz being welcomed by Dizdarevic in a room, and the two delegations sitting down at a table for talks. The announcer says that the talks were "cordial, frank, and direct," and that it was stated that Yugoslav-U.S. relations are "developing favorably." "The two ministers also discussed international terrorism and pointed out that this is a grave problem, that all should fight against it, but that Yugoslavia considers that a distinction must be made between terrorism and liberation struggles."

The next scene is the luncheon given by Dizdarevic, who is shown standing up at the table and delivering his toast, which is briefly quoted. While Shultz is shown reading his toast, the announcer says that Shultz "also pointed out the development of Yugoslav-American relations as an example of cooperation between two countries with different systems, and then spoke at length about the U.S.-Soviet dialogue after Geneva."

Secretary of State Shultz is also seen being received by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and by Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency.

A later 2-minute report in the same cast covers the press conference by George Shultz and Raif Dizdarevic which had "just concluded" in the Palace of the Federation in Belgrade. The video shows the two ministers taking their places at a table facing the journalists, Shultz flanked by a woman interpreter, and talking to the journalists. At one point an ABC News camera is shown pointing at them.

The announcer says in a voice-over that Shultz and Dizdarevic "positively assessed today's, as they said, very exhaustive and constructive talks. George Shultz remarked that the dialogue encompassed most topical international problems, as well as problems of international security. He said that the government in Washington is convinced that Yugoslavia will overcome its present economic problems, that it enjoys the support of his administration in this respect, and that the U.S. market is open to Yugoslav products.

"Asked about the recent summit in Geneva, Shultz said that Reagan and Gorbachev worked the whole time with a full feeling of responsibility and that in the coming period they will also continue the dialogue so that concrete results may be reached as soon as possible and detente may fully return.

"Shultz spoke about international terrorism as a problem of all countries, and he stressed that all states must participate in solving this problem.

"Raif Dizdarevic stressed that U.S.-Yugoslav relations have good prospects because they are based on principle which makes possible good cooperation between countries possessing different systems and different international positions.

"The question about international terrorism was also addressed to Dizdarevic, who stressed that the position of Yugoslavia on this problem is known, or rather that Yugoslavia has always advocated a solution through cooperation with all countries. About the recent case of the hijacking of the Italian ship Achille Lauro, Dizdarevic said that the Yugoslav position was conveyed to the U.S. side at the time when it was topical, and that this case is closed for Yugoslavia.

"Dizdarevic also welcomed the recent dialogue between Reagan and Gorbachev. He said that full detente is not possible unless all countries join in the process of remedying the relations in the world. This, Dizdarevic said, is also the position of the nonaligned countries.

"George Shultz stressed in conclusion that his present European tour is directed precisely at concretizing everything that was achieved during the recent summit in Geneva."